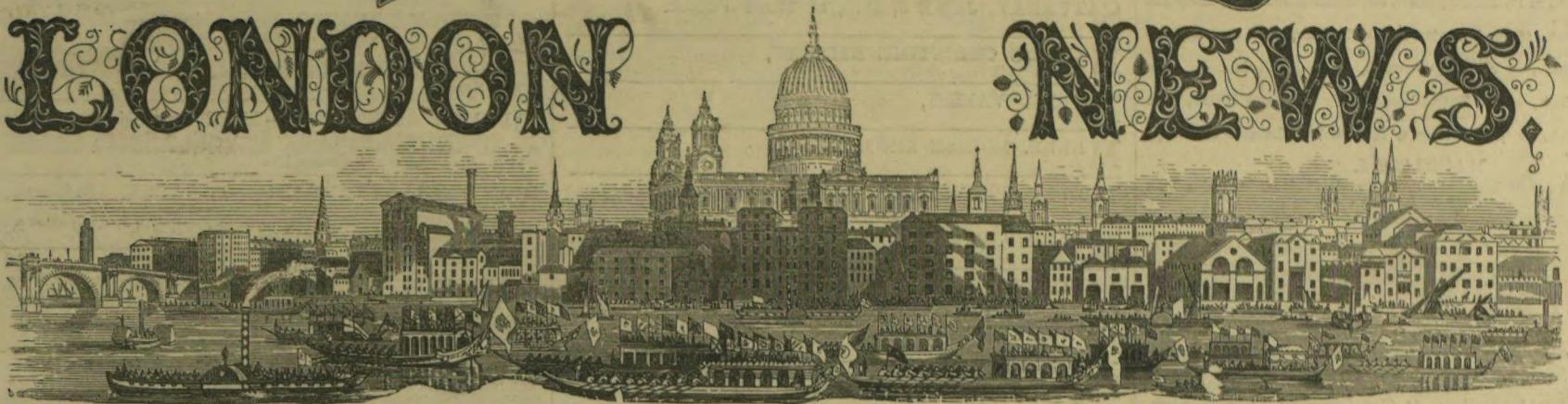


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1868.—VOL. LXVI.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1875.

WITH { SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { BY POST, 6½D.



ARCTIC LIFE: PREPARING TO START ON A SLEDGE JOURNEY.

W. H. Palmer Sc.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd inst., at 14, Mansfield-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Major-General C. P. Rigby, of a daughter.
On the 24th inst., at 16, Grosvenor-gardens, Viscountess Boyne, of a daughter.
On the 23rd inst., at 11, Alfred-place West, South Kensington, Lady Ida Low, of a daughter.
On the 21st inst., at 19, Arlington-street, the Countess of Zetland, prematurely, of a son, stillborn.
On the 23rd inst., at 78, Belgrave-road, Lady Edith Monck, of a daughter.
On the 24th inst., at 60, Rutland-gate, Lady Constance Monck, of a daughter.
On the 13th inst., at Wilton-terrace, Manchester, the wife of George Thomas, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th inst., at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Chelsea, M. Pedro Juan de Zulueta, Secretary of the Spanish Legation, son of the Count de Torre Diaz, to Miss Laura Sheil, third daughter of the late General Sir Justin Sheil, K.C.B.
On the 26th inst., at St. James's, Birch-in-Rusholme, by the Rev. R. J. Simpson, Rector of St. Clement Danes, London, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon of Manchester, P. A. Simpson, M.A., Cantab, M.D., Professor of Forensic Medicine in the University of Glasgow, to Frances Adelaide, fourth daughter of John Leisler, Esq., Victoria Park, Manchester.

DEATHS.

On the 24th inst., at Herne-hill, Phoebe, the beloved wife of Francis Colison, Esq., of Herne-hill and the Cape of Good Hope, aged 75. Colonial papers please copy.
On the 21st inst., at her residence, 44, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Catherine, widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel George Russel Deare, 8th Hussars, aged 87 years.
On the 22nd inst., of congestion of the lungs, Josephine, wife of F. L. Lambert, Esq., of the Inland Revenue, and third daughter of Mr. B. H. Hickey, 30, Carlyle-square, Chelsea, in her 29th year.
On the 18th inst., at Brighton, Annie, the dearly beloved wife of Thomas Tapling, Esq., of Kingswood, Dulwich, in the 41st year of her age.
••• The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 5.

SUNDAY, MAY 30.
First Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Baker; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Abraham.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Frothero; 7 p.m., the Lord Bishop of Derry.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis J. Holland.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. H. L. Thompson; 3 p.m., the Rev. H. Wall (third Boyle lecture).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Bickersteth, Dean of Lichfield; 7 p.m., the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Duncombe, Dean of York.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.

MONDAY, MAY 31.
Levée by the Prince of Wales at St. James's Palace, 2 p.m.
Royal Asiatic Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Institution of Surveyors, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Victoria Institute, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Lieutenant Graham Bower on Naval Tactics).
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Charlton Lane on Rhetoric).

TUESDAY, JUNE 1.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.
Additional Curates' Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Gladstone on Chemical Force).
British Orchestral Society, St. James's Hall, last concert, 3 p.m.
Sculptors of England, anniversary, 7 p.m.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dean Cowie on Geometry).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society for Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.
Royal Horticultural Society, Summer Show.
Ventnor Hospital for Consumption, bazaar, Wellington Riding School, Knightsbridge (three days).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6 N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.: Height above Sea, 31 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | THERMOM. | WIND. | | General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning | Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning |
|------|----------------------|---------------------|----------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of Air. | | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | | | |
| 19 | 29.661 | 49.6 | 36.9 | '64 | 6 | 44.1 | 58.7 | SW. W. |
| 20 | 29.730 | 51.0 | 47.9 | '90 | 10 | 52.9 | 56.8 | SW. SSW. |
| 21 | 29.642 | 58.4 | 49.5 | '74 | 7 | 52.9 | 70.8 | SW. S. |
| 22 | 29.875 | 55.4 | 45.9 | '72 | 7 | 52.0 | 64.4 | SW. SSW. |
| 23 | 30.185 | 54.3 | 40.8 | '63 | 4 | 46.9 | 63.3 | SW. WSW. W. |
| 24 | 30.353 | 55.5 | 43.0 | '65 | 3 | 43.9 | 67.8 | WSW. W. |
| 25 | 30.266 | 57.2 | 46.8 | '70 | 8 | 46.0 | 68.7 | WSW. W. N. |

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.661 29.730 29.642 29.875 30.185 30.353 30.266
Temperature of Air .. 49.6 51.0 58.4 55.4 54.3 55.5 57.2
Temperature of Evaporation .. 35.2 47.9 49.5 45.9 40.8 43.0 46.8
Direction of Wind .. N. N. E. N. N. E. N. N. E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 5.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 9 19 | 9 25 | 10 27 | 10 53 | 11 24 | 11 51 | — |
| 9 19 | 9 25 | 10 27 | 10 53 | 11 24 | 11 51 | — |

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 8s. to 1s. By Royal Command, Messrs. MASKELYNE and COOKE gave their marvellous ENTERTAINMENT at Sandringham, on Jan. 13, before H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and a large party of distinguished guests.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—PSYCHO, the greatest wonder of 1875 and the latest Egyptian Hall mystery, is attracting the élite of London. Psycho, a small mechanical figure, only twenty-two inches high, plays a game at whist and performs a series of conjuring tricks without the aid of confederates or the assistance of Mr. Maskelyne.

NORTH WOOLWICH GARDENS.—Sole Proprietor, W. Holland.—OPEN FOR THE SUMMER SEASON. Twelve Hours' constant Amusement and true Enjoyment for SIXPENCE; or Rail there and back, from Fenchurch or Bishopsgate, including Admission, ONE SHILLING. All the Woolwich Boats call at the Garden Pier. Dinners, Teas, &c., served in the Grand Hotel Dining Saloon, facing the river, at City Prices. Three Bands for Dancing. Two Comic Concerts Daily. Fireworks, &c. Late Train to London at 11.30 p.m. Manager, C. Holland; Secretary, T. B. Warne.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

OPERA CONCERT,

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1875, at Three o'Clock.

MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON,

MDLLE. VARESI,

MDLLE. LOUISE SINGELLI,

MDLLE. PERNINI,

MDLLE. ANNA DE BELOCCA,

M. CAPOUL,

SIGNOR FANCELLI,

SIGNOR GILLANDI,

SIGNOR CAMPANINI,

SIGNOR DE RESCHI,

SIGNOR GALASSI,

SIGNOR CASTELMARY,

HERR BEHRENS.

THE FULL ORCHESTRA

OF

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

CONDUCTOR, Mr. W. G. CUSINS.

AMPHITHEATRE STALLS, 10s. 6d. ARENA STALLS, 6s.

BALCONY SEATS, 3s.

UPPER ORCHESTRA and ORGAN GALLERY, 2s.

GALLERY, ONE SHILLING.

BOXES (Grand Tier), £6 6s.; Loggia (to hold Eight Persons), £4 4s.; Boxes (Upper Tier), £2 2s.

TICKETS may be obtained of Lamborn Cock and Co., 62 and 63, New Bond-street; Mitchell's Library, 23, Old Bond-street; Mr. Bubb, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Lacon and Ollier, 168, New Bond-street; Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Ollivier, 38, Old Bond-street; Duff and Stewart, 147, Oxford-street; Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street; Mr. Barr, 80, Queen Victoria-street, City; Keith, Frowe, and Co., 48, Cheapside; A. Hays, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly; of Mr. Bailey, at the Box-office of Her Majesty's Opera, Drury-Lane Theatre; and at the Ticket-office of the Royal Albert Hall.

BRITISH ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Under the especial patronage and honoured by the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The LAST CONCERT of the Series on TUESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT JUNE 1, at Three o'clock. Vocalists, Miss Augusta Roche and Mr. Sims Reeves. Violin, Mr. Carrodus. Band of Seventy-five. Conductor, Mr. Geo. Mount. Tickets at usual places, and at St. James's Hall, 7s., 5s., 3s., 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Under the immediate Patronage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, &c. A GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT will be given, by special desire, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, at Half-past Eight. Programme:—Symphony in B flat (N. W. Gade); Vintage Song ("Loreley"), Mendelssohn; Song of Destiny (Brahms); and The Pilgrimage of the Rose (Schumann). The solo parts will be undertaken by Viscountess Downe, Viscountess Folkestone, Lady Caroline Ingham, Mrs. Godfrey Pearce, Arthur Wade, Esq., Charles Wade, Esq., Frank Pownall, Esq., Chorus of 220 voices and 30s. to be obtained at Novello's, 1, Berners-street. The proceeds to be devoted partly to providing a Crèche and Sick-Nurses for the parish of St. Anne's, Soho, including the district of St. Mary's, Crown-street, and partly to the Curzon Home School.

M. GANZ respectfully announces that he will give a MATTINEE MUSICALE on MONDAY, JUNE 7, and a SOIREE MUSICALE on TUESDAY, JUNE 22, at his New Residence, 125, HARLEY-STREET. Tickets, One Guinea each; Double Tickets, to admit one to both Concerts, One Guinea and a Half. May be obtained of Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, as above.

MDLE. DELPHINE LE BRUN'S MATINEE MUSICALE at DUDLEY HOUSE, Park-lane (by kind permission of the Earl and Countess of Dudley), THURSDAY, JUNE 3, at Three o'clock. Mlle. Josephine Sherrington, the Misses Allerton; Mr. Bentham, Signor Caravoglia, Violin, Herr Wilhelm; Second Violin, Herr Pfeiffer; Viola, Herr Kummer; Violoncello, Herr Danberg; Pianoforte, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt and Mlle. Delphine le Brun. Tickets, One Guinea each, of Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR for WEEK ending JUNE 5. MONDAY, MAY 31.—Orchestral Band. Lecture on "Arctic Research," by Captain Davis, in Opera Theatre.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1. Great National Dog Show, under Kennel Club Rules:—1300 Entries; Twelve Hundred Pounds in Prizes.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4. *to* Third Summer Concert—Madame Silino-Campobello, Madame Patey, Signor Campobello, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Fête of Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools.

Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Ticket. Admission to Dog Show, see special advertisement.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT FLOWER SHOW of the SEASON and CELEBRATION of HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY, THIS DAY (SATURDAY, JUNE 2). Performance of a Successful Burlesque, BLUE BEARD, by Miss Lydia Thompson, and the Company of the Globe Theatre. PROMENADE CONCERT by the United Bands of the Royal Artillery and the Coldstream Guards, the Company's Orchestral Band, the Crystal Palace Choir, and the Chorus of the Sacred Harmonic Society, numbering 1000 performers—Admission to Palace on the day, Seven Shillings and Sixpence; by Tickets purchased before the day, Five Shillings; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

ALEXANDRA PALACE. Varied and constant Attractions in the Palace and Park daily. Monday next, Second Day of the Great Bicycle Match, above £200 given in prizes.

Tuesday and Wednesday, ALEXANDRA PARK RACES. Thursday and Friday, Organ Recital, Concert, Entertainments in the Theatre, Military Band, Cricket-Match, &c.

Saturday, June 5, a popular Concert, Rossini's STARAT MATER and Miscellaneous Concert. Ariettes—Madame Lemoine-Sherrington, Mlle. Enriquez, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Foli. Increased Orchestra and Alexandra Palace Choir. Admission, £1.

Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, 2s. 6d., or by the Guinea Season Ticket.

HENGEY'S CIRCUS DAILY. ALEXANDRA PARK HORSE SHOW. June 15, 16, 17, and 18.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington. Chairman—ROBERT LEEDS, Esq., Wicken House, Castle Acre, Norfolk. Vice-Chairman—JOSEPH SHUTTLEWORTH, Esq., Hartshead Hall, Lincoln. SATURDAY, MAY 29.—Admission, 2s. 6d. Hunters, Roadsters, Stallions, and Riding Horses. Judges of Prize and Commanded Horses.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 2, 3, and 4.—Admission 1s. A Daily Parade of Prize and Commanded Hunters, Hacks, Harness Horses, Ponies, Pairs and Tandems, and Leaping Practice.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.—Four Sets of Leaping Prizes Awarded.

RESERVED SEATS to view the Leaping may be secured from a Numbered Plan, at the Office, Barford-street, Islington, at 1s. and 6s.; Unreserved, 2s. 6d. and 1s.

By order, S. SIDNEY, Secretary and Manager.

M. R. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—A TALE OF OLD CHINA. A New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Gratt, entitled R. S. V. P. And the THREE TENANTS (last representations), ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

THEATRE RO

France under Napoleon III., a policy that is restless and dictatorial, if not aggressive, for us to expect that Europe is about to have a long spell of absolute repose. But whatever may be the disquieting influences, we must look for them at the meridian of Berlin rather than of Paris. One of the conspicuous benefits of the late panic has been to accumulate proofs that the French of to-day are eminently pacific, and have discarded all thoughts of supremacy in Europe. If there is no love lost between them and their recent conquerors, we learn from many sources that "nowhere is the word revenge pronounced, nowhere is the wish expressed," and that the feeling of resentment against Germany is far less strong than that which prevailed against England after 1815; and this phenomenon is explained by the altered conditions of French life. There must have been an intensity of commercial and industrial activity in a nation which has enabled it, in a few years, to pay off a crushing war indemnity, to recover prosperity after the loss of its two most productive provinces, and to bear with cheerfulness a load of taxation which would appal Englishmen. What a revelation is the Budget of M. Léon Say, now before the National Assembly! An income of 103 millions sterling, twenty-eight millions more than our own, has been raised for the current year without serious pressure, and the Finance Minister has so much faith in the revived prosperity of France that he has been able to propose paying off six millions of her floating debt. Should this wonderful development of her material resources continue, France will ere long be as powerful as ever. For the present, this state of things is a solid guarantee of the maintenance of peace. It takes two to make a quarrel. Our neighbours across the Channel have no sort of inclination that way. They have got the secret of making money. The Germans may envy their good fortune; we can only rejoice in it as a means of cementing friendly international relationships.

The precise action of our Government in relation to the recent panic has not yet been explained. On Monday night Mr. Disraeli stated in the House of Commons that the Government had made "a representation" to the Cabinet of the Emperor William with the object of "correcting misconceptions" and to ensure peace, and that the reply was "most satisfactory." We may assume that Lord Derby's despatch was framed with a view to remove any fear of the aggression, or the undue military development of France. Though the fact may have been known, the moral effect of any such action on the part of the British Government must have been considerable. While the Berlin papers—which, it is to be observed, were responsible for the "war scare"—somewhat resent Lord Derby's interference, the Paris press has been eagerly grateful for his good offices. On both sides there has been a remarkable admission of the value of English opinion officially expressed during the crisis, which is ludicrously at variance with the low estimate of our moral influence on the Continent on which some writers amongst us strenuously insist. We believe that influence is unimpaired, and is likely to increase, having full confidence that, in the future as in the past, it will be used for the removal of international differences and in the interests of the peace of Europe.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, with the Princesses Victoria and Ella of Hesse, attended Divine service on Trinity Sunday in the parish of Crathie. The Rev. A. Campbell, minister of Crathie, officiated.

The Queen attained her fifty-sixth year on Monday. The auspicious occasion was observed at Windsor with due honours. The formal celebration of her Majesty's birthday takes place to-day (Saturday).

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has taken daily walking and driving exercise.

Lord John Manners, who is the Minister in attendance upon the Queen, has dined almost daily with her Majesty. The Rev. A. Campbell also dined with the Queen on Sunday.

Princess Christain of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena of Great Britain) attained her twenty-ninth year on Tuesday.

The Memorial Chapel to the Prince Consort at Windsor is about to be thrown open to the public by order of the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Marlborough House on Thursday week from Sandringham. On the following day his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, inspected the Alert and the Discovery, the ships forming the Arctic expedition, at Portsmouth; the Princes partook of luncheon with Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle. In the evening the Prince presided at the annual dinner of the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), at Willis's Rooms. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and the Royal children, returned to Marlborough House on Saturday from Sandringham. The Prince and Princess and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford at their residence, Hertford House, Connaught-place. Their Royal Highnesses and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. R. Dale, and the Hon. and Rev. R. C. Boyle officiated. The Princess, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, visited the Duchess of Cambridge at Kew on Monday. The Prince presided at the annual dinner of the 10th (Royal) Hussars at Willis's Rooms. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse visited the South Kensington Museum on Tuesday. The Prince and Princess and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse afterwards visited Mr. Boehm's studio. The Prince and Prince Louis of Hesse dined with the Earl of Wilton at his residence in Grosvenor-square. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse, went to the Haymarket Theatre. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, Prince and Princess Louis of

Hesse, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, and Prince William of Hesse, went to Epsom Races on the Derby Day. Prince William of Hesse remains at Marlborough House on a visit to the Prince and Princess.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided at a meeting of the committee of management of the National Training School for Music, held at Clarence House on Saturday last. Prince Christian was present. In the evening the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh went to the Olympic Theatre. The Duke was, on Monday, re-elected Master of the Trinity House. The Duke and Duchess visited the studio of Mr. Koberwein on Tuesday to inspect a portrait of the Duke, which Mr. Koberwein is painting for the Trinity House. Their Royal Highnesses were present at the first summer show of the Royal Botanical Society in Regent's Park, on Wednesday.

The marriage of the Earl of Antrim and Miss Louise Grey, daughter of the late General the Hon. Charles Grey, is arranged to take place on Tuesday, June 1.

Mr. Edward and the Hon. Mrs. Cropper gave a ball, on Monday, at Swaylands, their seat near Penshurst, to celebrate the coming of age of their son, Mr. E. Denman Thornburgh Cropper (who attained his majority on the 23rd inst.), and also his marriage with Miss Thornburgh, of San Francisco and Virginia, United States, which took place a few months since. The United States Minister and Miss Schenck and a distinguished company were present.

Entertainments have been given by his Excellency Musurus Pasha, his Excellency Count Beust, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Lord Chamberlain and the Marquis of Hertford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbary, Earl and Countess Sydney, the Earl and Countess of Abergavenny, the Countess of Caledon, the Earl of Wilton, Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale, Viscountess Combermere, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lord and Lady Wenlock, and Lady Braybrooke.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Carter, E. S., to Vicar-Choral in York Minster.
Covey, C. R., Rector of Alderton.
Dove, Canon; Archdeacon of Flinders, South Australia.
Furneaux, Walter Coplestone; Rector of Berkley.
Horner, George William; Rector of Mells.
Hutchinson, J. R.; Perpetual Curate of Normacot, Staffordshire.
Johnstone, William Henry; Perpetual Curate of Berden, Essex.
Jones, T.; Vicar of St. Margaret's, Leicester; Vicar of Buckden, Hunts.
Julius, Churchill; Assistant Inspector of Schools diocese of Bath and Wells.
Leifren, J.; Vicar of Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk.
Mahon, G. A.; Assistant Inspector of Schools diocese of Bath and Wells.
Mould, J.; Vicar of Roulbourn Cheeney.
Ramsay, Alexander; Rector of Oare and Rector of Culbone.
Rouse, Wanford; Rector of Enmore.
Thompson, J.; Rector of Draycot Cerne.
Trundle, G.; Vicar-Choral in York Minster.
Wilson, Robert Spedding; Rector of Mottistone-cum-Shorwell, Isle of Wight.
Winning, R.; Vicar of Great Washbourne.

The foundation of the Church of St. Andrew, for the parish of Beamish, Durham, was recently laid by Colonel Joyce.

Last Saturday the temporary Church of St. Mildred, Burnt Ash-lane, Lee, Kent, was destroyed by fire.

On the 12th inst. the chancel of South Repps church, Norfolk, was reopened, after undergoing restoration.

The Bishop of Salisbury has been elected a vice-president of the Church Defence Institution.

On the 18th inst. the Bishop of Worcester consecrated the new church of Ullenhall, which has been erected by T. H. G. Newton, of Barrells Park, and members of his family.

The church of Graveley, Cambridge, was reopened on Wednesday week after restoration, under the direction of Mr. Somers Clarke. A sermon was preached by the Bishop of Ely.

The Archbishop of York, on Monday, reopened Brodsworth church, near Doncaster, which has been restored and enlarged, at a cost of £2500, by Mr. Thellusson.

Last week the parish church of Ardwick-le-Street was reopened by the Archbishop of York, after a thorough restoration, under the care of Mr. W. M. Teulon. The Most Rev. Prelate preached.

On Monday the foundation-stone of a new church for Ovenden, in the parish of Illingworth, Yorkshire, was laid by Miss Moss, of Illingworth, who has made over to trustees the funds requisite for its erection. An address was given by the Rev. William Gillmor, for thirty-nine years Vicar of the parish.

The Bishop of Rochester reconsecrated Barnet church on Tuesday, in the presence of about fifty of the neighbouring clergy, and a large congregation was attracted by the noteworthy event. The whole expense (upwards of £16,000), as well as that for the new grammar-school, was supplied by a bequest of the late Mr. James Ravensworth.

The work begun at the parish church of Baxterley, Warwickshire, in 1871, by the restoration of the chancel, was finished on the 19th inst. by the reopening of the nave, which has been rebuilt and enlarged by the addition of an aisle, under the superintendence of Mr. Bickerdike, Adam-street, Adelphi. A stained-glass window, the gift of the late Mr. Bracebridge, has been placed in the east window of the south aisle in memory of Latimer, whose connection with Baxterley is so well known.

Lord Rokey has been gazetted Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards; and the colonelcy of the 77th Foot, which thus becomes vacant, has been given to Lieutenant-General H. Hope Graham, C.B.

The Mayor of Oswestry, yesterday week, entertained at tea 2500 Nonconformist Sunday-school children, teachers, and invited guests at his residence, Plas-Finnon. The children of the Welsh Sunday-schools were invited on Monday afternoon, and the Church-of-England schools on Tuesday.

Alderman M'Sweeney, Lord Mayor of Dublin, yesterday week, presided over a meeting held at the Mansion House in that city in favour of the Sunday closing of public-houses in Ireland. Mr. Meldon, M.P., Sir Dominic Corrigan, and Mr. Jonathan Pim were among the speakers.

Hertford was roused to a pitch of unwonted excitement on Thursday week, when the Marchioness of Salisbury presented new colours to the county militia, which has for some time been quartered in the town for the annual training, and the officers of the regiment celebrated the occasion by a ball.

The Liberal candidate, Mr. Maitland, has been elected in Brecknockshire by a majority of 103, the numbers being—Maitland, 1710; Gwyn, 1607. The late member, the Hon. G. C. Morgan, now Lord Tredegar, was a Conservative. The Irish Court of Common Pleas has decided unanimously that John Mitchel was not duly elected for Tipperary, and declared Mr. Stephen Moore entitled to the seat.

MAY MEETINGS.

The five chief missionary societies receive, in the aggregate, more than half a million sterling annually to enable them to carry on their work. The following were the receipts of these societies during the past year:—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, £134,821; the Church Missionary Society, £175,835; the London Missionary Society, £105,401; the Baptist Missionary Society, £40,121; the Wesleyan Missionary Society, £184,039; total, £640,217. It is understood that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has never before received such a sum in any one year.

The following meetings were held on Thursday week:—The half-yearly meeting of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, at the London Tavern—Mr. R. White in the chair. A satisfactory report was presented.—Lord Zetland presided, and about eighty gentlemen were present, at the annual dinner in aid of the funds of the Yorkshire Society's School. A good account of the school was given, and a subscription of £564 was announced.—The anniversary festival of the London Orphan Asylum at Watford, under the presidency of the Duke of Edinburgh, who was accompanied by the Duchess. The day's subscription to the institution amounted to £2700.—The annual general meeting and election of the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants, at the London Tavern—Mr. Sheriff Shaw in the chair. Mr. Saunders, the examiner, reported favourably upon the educational state of the children. The income for the year included a legacy of £1800 from the late Mr. T. Banting. The Duchess of Teck has consented to distribute the prizes at the orphanage on Saturday next.—The meetings in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association were brought to a close with a conversazione, which was one of the most successful of the numerous gatherings.

Presiding at the annual dinner in aid of the funds of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, on Monday, Mr. Lewis Lloyd stated that since its foundation, twenty-five years ago, the institution had relieved and dealt with about 400,000 cases. The subscriptions amounted to £652.

The annual meeting of the Royal Association for the Aid of the Deaf and Dumb was held, on Monday, at the institution, in Oxford-street, Lord Enfield in the chair. The reports were submitted and passed, and an interesting discussion followed on the advantages of lip reading over finger-talking, in the course of which Lords Enfield and Ebury, Mr. C. F. Hancock, and other gentlemen expressed themselves strongly in favour of the latter system. The speeches were rendered intelligible to the pupils by means of the deaf and dumb alphabet.

The annual dinner of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association took place, on Tuesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, who was supported by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Ellis, and several representatives of provincial law societies. The subscriptions amounted to upwards of £500.

The annual meeting of the governors of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children was held, on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Lord Frederick J. Fitzroy. The report, adopted by the meeting, stated that 233 inpatients, 12,245 new cases, and 41,649 attendances of outpatients had been relieved during the year. Twenty-four children had been sent to the Convalescent Home, Croydon. Several of the speakers, recognising the progress made at the hospital during the past year, and the great demand for the relief afforded by the institution, recommended it to the notice of the benevolent.

The annual conversazione of the National Temperance League was held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, on Tuesday. The entertainments were varied in character, and the attendance was numerous.

The general meeting and election of the Friend of the Clergy Corporation, established for giving pensions to the widows and unmarried daughters of clergymen of the Church of England, was held, on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Bishop Claughton. The Rev. Mr. Jones, the secretary, read a short report from the council, from which it appeared that since the foundation of the society, in 1819, the number of ladies admitted as pensioners, receiving pensions varying in amount from £30 to £40 per annum, was 181, and the total amount they had received has been £67,291. Besides this £11,000 had been given as temporary relief to necessitous clergymen and their families. The successful candidates were Mrs. Maxfield, widow of the late Rev. M. Maxfield, Vicar of Norwell, Notts; and Mrs. C. H. Jones, widow of the late Rev. John Jones, Vicar of Llangarn.

Lord Shaftesbury presided, on Tuesday, and the young Princes Albert Victor and George were present, at the annual meeting in connection with the National Refuge for Homeless Children. Several hundreds of the boys and girls provided for in the refuges also assembled, and it was stated that 5556 young persons in all had enjoyed the advantages of these institutions, which include the training-ships *Arethusa* and *Chichester*.

Under the presidency of Lord Carlingford, the annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund was held, on Wednesday night, in Willis's Rooms. Count Beust responded for the Foreign Ambassadors. Vice-Chancellor Malone proposed "The Houses of Parliament," and Lord Stanley of Alderley and Sir G. Bowyer replied. The chairman, in giving the toast of the evening, said that the largest sum that had ever been distributed had been given out of the fund during the year, but that increased subscriptions were required. He paid a fitting tribute to the memory of the late Count de Jarnac, who was to have presided at this year's festival, and in consequence of whose death it was postponed. The subscriptions amounted to £1000, including her Majesty's annual donation of £100.

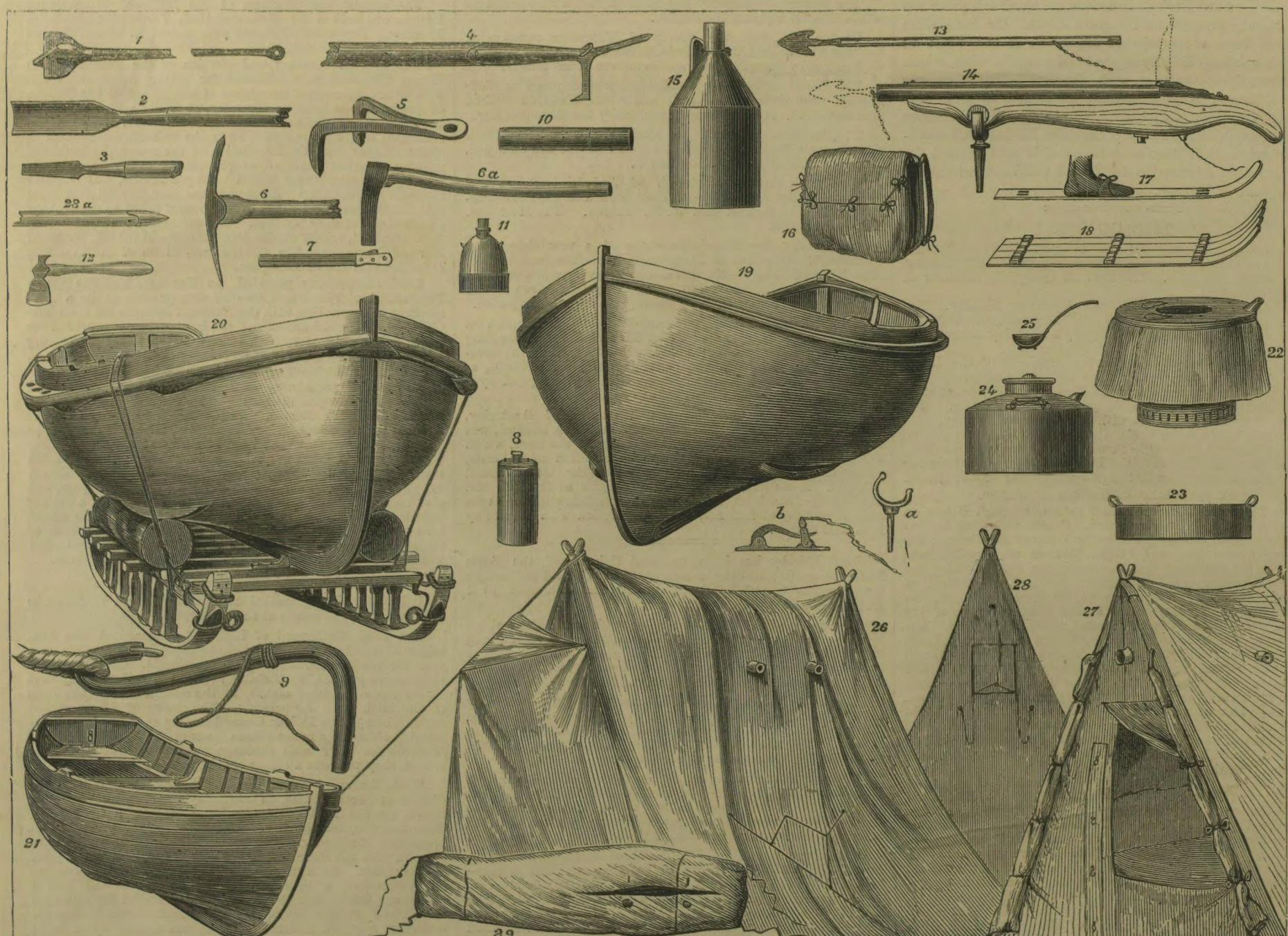
It has been finally settled that the Blackburn Waterworks shall pass into the hands of the corporation.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has accepted the captaincy of the Irish Guards who are to shoot at Wimbledon this year for the International Challenge Shield. His Grace also proposes to present, for the ninth time, a silver cup to be shot for at the all-comers' match, at the annual meeting in June of the Irish Rifle Association.—The Duke of Abercorn has sent a letter to the Dublin Council stating that he will recommend the Treasury to lend them, instead of £350,000, a sum of £500,000 for their main drainage works, provided that next session they promote a bill to amend their Act of 1871.

With the usual ceremonies, the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was, on Thursday week, opened at Edinburgh by the Earl of Rosslyn, her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner, and the Rev. Dr. James Sellar, of Aberlour, was appointed Moderator. The Free Church Assembly was also opened, with the Reverend Dr. Moody Stewart, of Edinburgh, as Moderator. At a meeting of the Free Church Assembly, on Wednesday, a resolution to the effect that the Scotch Patronage Bill of last Session in no way affected the principle established at the disruption, and that Scottish Presbyterianism required disestablishment, was carried by a large majority.

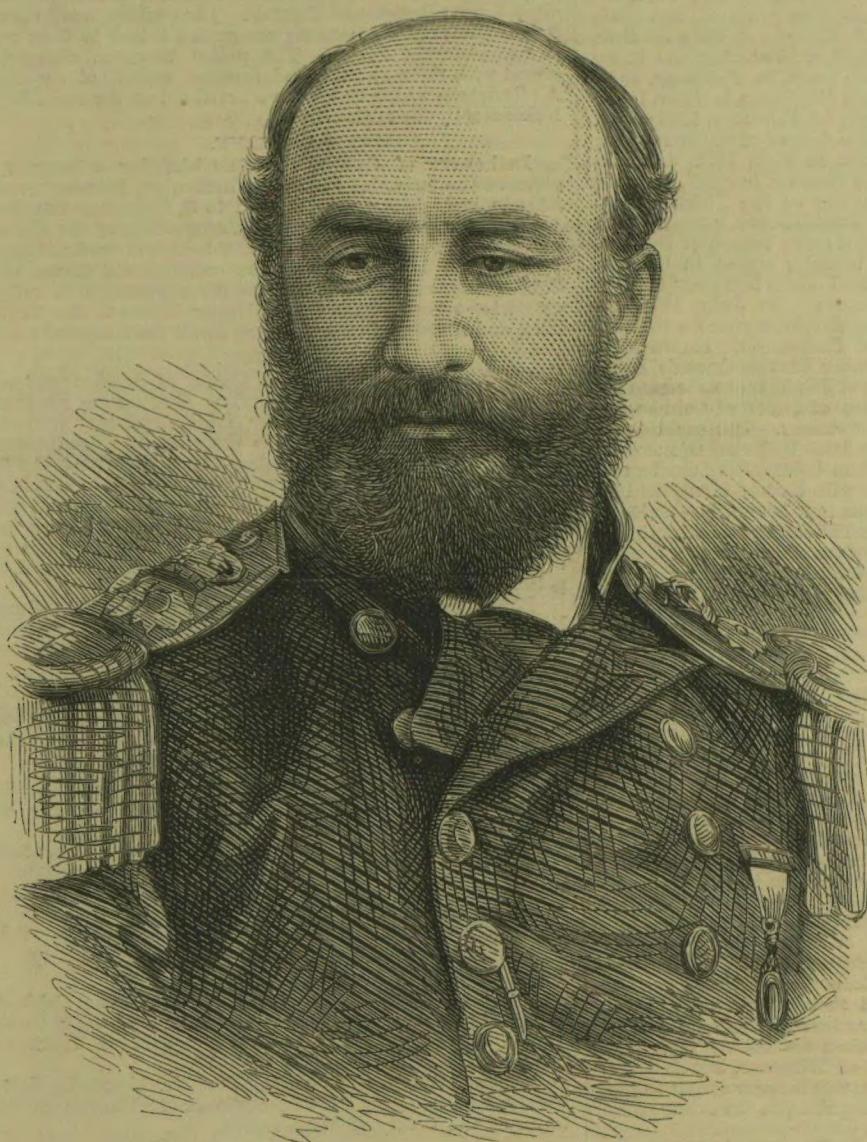


BANQUET GIVEN BY THE MAYOR OF PORTSMOUTH TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION: CAPTAIN NARES RETURNING THANKS.

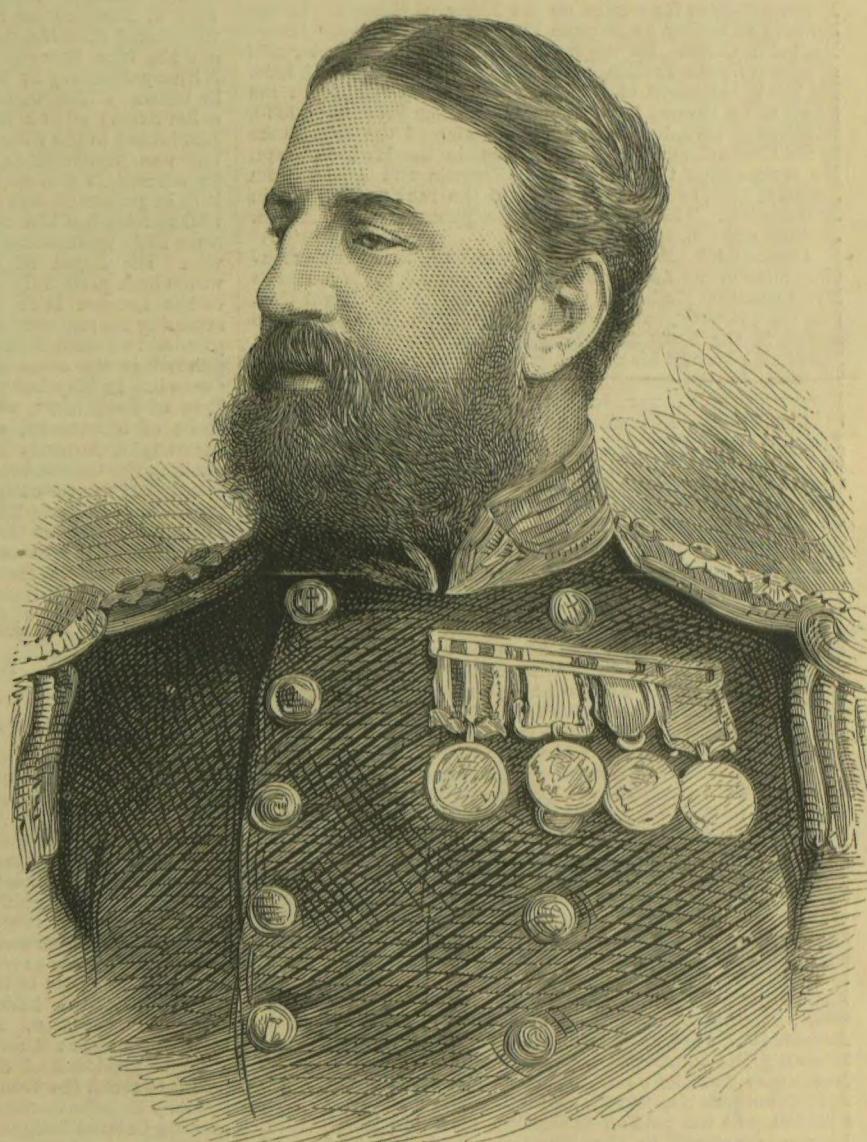


IMPLEMENT AND APPARATUS FOR THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.



CAPTAIN G. S. NARES, H.M.S. ALERT, CHIEF COMMANDER OF THE EXPEDITION.



CAPTAIN H. F. STEPHENSON, COMMANDING H.M.S. DISCOVERY.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION OFFICERS.

The Portraits of Captain Nares and Captain Stephenson, and other officers of the Alert and Discovery, about to start on a voyage of exploring adventure towards the North Pole, are presented in this week's paper, and some of them in our next, as their friends in England must to-day bid them farewell, in the hope of a safe return after a successful performance of their noble task.

Captain George Strong Nares, who is chief commander of the expedition, and commands its leading ship, the Alert, entered the Royal Navy in 1845, having gained the annual naval cadetship given by the Lords of the Admiralty as a prize of merit to the boys of the Royal Naval School at New-cross. He served in the Canopus, in the Channel Squadron, until 1848, when he joined the Havannah, and served three years in her on the Australian station. Having returned with his vessel to England, he was appointed mate of the Resolute, employed in the Arctic expedition of 1852, under Sir Edward Belcher. With this ship he passed two winters in the ice. Upon the return of that expedition, he became Gunnery Lieutenant of the Glatton, the first of our iron-clad vessels. He afterwards held a similar post in the Conqueror,

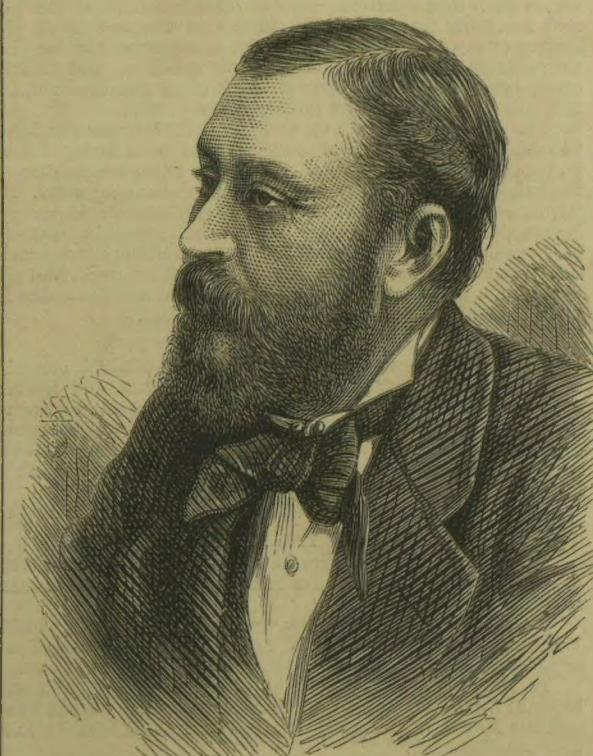
under Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton. When the present system of training naval cadets was instituted, Lieutenant Nares was placed in charge of those on board the Britannia, under the late Captain R. Harris. He held this appointment till promoted, in 1854, to the rank of Commander. With that rank he served in the Boscowen training-ship at Southampton,

his ship reached Hong-Kong, early in this year, he was ordered home to take command of the Arctic Expedition. The portrait of Captain Nares is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. J. Griffin and Co., of the Hard, Portsmouth, and of Cockspur-street, London.

Captain Henry Frederick Stephenson, who commands the Discovery, entered the Navy in February, 1855. He first served in the St. Jean d'Acre, at the blockade of Sebastopol. In September, 1856, he joined the Raleigh, sent to China as the flagship of Admiral Keppel, but was wrecked in that ship, off Macao, in April, 1857. He then served in the steamer Hong-Kong, bearing the Admiral's broad pennant, in the Canton river, and took part in the action of June 1, 1857, in the Fatchau creek. He was gazetted, in August, for his conduct in an action with the Chinese war-junks. In the Indian mutiny war he served as midshipman with the Pratt naval brigade, under Captain Sotheby, from September, 1857, to February, 1859. He took part in every engagement with the mutineers during that period. In the *Gazette* of April 23, 1858, he was praised for his gallant services, as aide-de-camp to Captain Sotheby, at the fort of Chanderpore. He was again gazetted, on May 21 of that year, for the affair at the fort of Bilwar, and for the general action with the

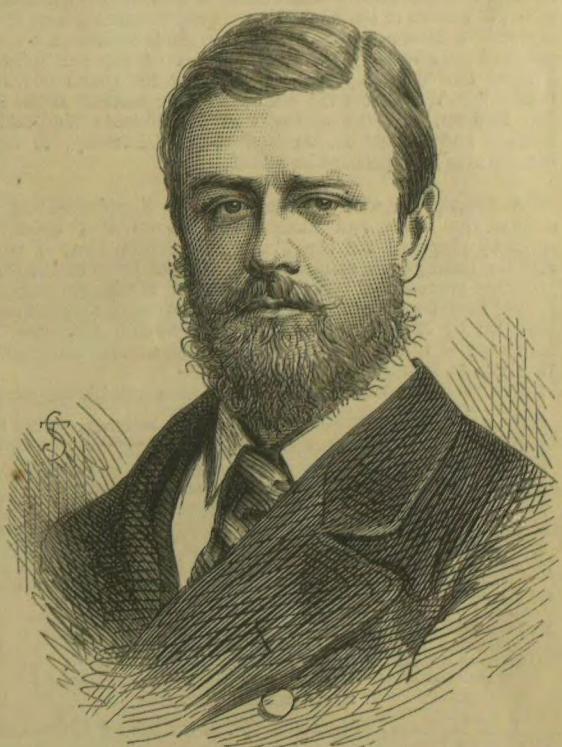


SUB-LIEUTENANT G. L. EGERTON, H.M.S. ALERT.



COMMANDER A. H. MARKHAM, H.M.S. ALERT.

and in the Salamander and the Newport, surveying-vessels. In the Newport, Commander Nares made a survey of the Gulf of Suez and of the entrance to the Suez Canal. He had made himself known to the public and to the profession as author of an excellent treatise on "Seamanship; including the fitting and rigging of ships, sailing, management of boats, &c." This volume, adorned with 400 illustrations, and with coloured sheets of signal-flags, was published at the price of one guinea. It has gone through five editions, with very high and general approval. In December, 1869, Commander Nares was promoted to be Captain, but retained command, in the Shearwater, of the Mediterranean survey. This he left in 1873, when appointed to command the Challenger in her voyage of scientific investigation round the world. Captain Nares took the Challenger to Australia and the Indian and South Pacific Oceans; but when



LIEUTENANT G. A. GIFFARD, H.M.S. ALERT.

garrison of Fyzabad; was gazetted again, on June 15, for a severe action at Thermowlee, and, three days afterwards, was mentioned with praise for a series of actions near the village of Purchawa. Mr. Stephenson was promoted to Lieutenant in June, 1816, and was then appointed to the Emerald (Captain Cumming), in the Channel. From 1862 to 1865 he served as Senior Lieutenant in the Rattler and Euryalus, on the China station. In March, 1866, he was appointed to command the Heron gun-boat for service on the Lakes of Canada. In the January following he became Flag Lieutenant to Sir Henry Keppel in China. He was promoted to be a Commander and appointed to the Rattler, upon a death vacancy, in April, 1868. He was in command of that vessel when she was lost in the Strait of La Perouse in the same year. From September, 1870, to January, 1872, he served as Commander of the Iron Duke in the Channel, and of the Caledonia, in the Mediterranean. He commanded the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert from January, 1872, and was promoted to the rank of Captain in January last. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Jackson and Co., of Southsea.

Commander Albert Hastings Markham is the senior executive officer of the Alert, under Captain Nares. He is cousin to Mr. Clements Markham, C.B., Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society, but formerly of the India Office, who also served in the Navy from 1844 to 1851. Commander A. H. Markham obtained his present naval rank in November, 1872. He was, in the preceding year, holding command of the Rosario, sloop of war, in the squadron under Commodore Stirling on the Australian station; and from October to February was engaged in a cruise among the New Hebrides and Santa Cruz islands, to put down the Polynesian slave trade. An interesting narrative of this voyage, "The Cruise of the Rosario," was written by Commander Markham, and was published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Sons, upon his return to England, in 1873. In May of that year, being at leisure from the naval service, he went on board a whaler steam-vessel, the Arctic, commanded by Captain Adams, to Baffin's Bay and the Gulf of Boothia. His trip was extended down Prince Regent's Inlet, beyond Fury Beach and Cresswell Bay, as far as Cape Garry, where he made an excursion inland, accompanied by Dr. Bessels. Commander Markham also made an acceptable book of his journal upon this occasion, entitled "A Whaling Voyage to Baffin's Bay," which was published with an introduction by the late Admiral Sherard Osborn. It was when returning, in September, 1873, from his unofficial trip to the Arctic Seas, that he brought news of the rescue of the crew of the American exploring-ship Polaris. He was appointed to H.M.S. Sultan immediately on his arrival home. The photograph of Commander Markham is one by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

On board the Discovery, the second ship of the expedition, Lieutenant Lewis Anthony Beaumont, one of the best officers of his standing, and whose commission as Lieutenant dates from 1867, serves under Captain Stephenson, having a position similar to that of Commander Markham on board the Alert, under Captain Nares. Lieutenant Beaumont served as Sub-Lieutenant in the Bellerophon, under Captain R. J. Macdonald, with the Channel Squadron, from September, 1866, until August, 1867, when he was promoted to Lieutenant, and in the following December was again appointed to the Bellerophon. In January, 1868, he was transferred to the Blanche, 6, Captain J. E. Montgomerie, fitting at Chatham for Australia, from which ship he was paid off in October, 1871. In March, 1872, he was appointed to the Excellent, and remained until September, 1874, being employed a great part of the time assisting Commander Fisher in torpedo instruction. He served in the Lord Warden, 18, flagship in the Mediterranean of Sir James R. Drummond, from September, 1874, until appointed last March to this Arctic service.

Lieutenant George Augustus Giffard, now of the Alert, served successively as Sub-Lieutenant in the Defence, 18, and Hercules, 14, attached to the Channel Squadron from April, 1868, until June, 1870, when he was appointed to the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, from which he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Aug. 18, 1870. In March, 1871, he was appointed to the Himalaya for passage to join the Niobe when re-commissioned. In the Niobe he served under Sir Lambton Lorraine, on the North American and West India station; on the west coast of Cape Breton, in protection of the fisheries; and in March, 1873, proceeded to Puerto Plata in consequence of an insult to the British flag. His ship again returned to Kingston in September, and shortly after was unfortunately lost. He afterwards studied for some months at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, and in February last was borne on the books for Arctic service.

We have engraved the portraits of Lieutenant George A. Giffard and Sub-Lieutenant George L. Egerton, of the Alert, from photographs by Messrs. Elliott and Fry. The two chaplains of the expedition are the Rev. Henry William Fullen, on board the Alert, and the Rev. C. E. Hodson, on board the Discovery. The former was educated at Clare College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1859, and that of M.A. in 1862; he was ordained by the late Bishop of Oxford, and has been a vicar choral of Salisbury Cathedral, an assistant master of St. Andrew's College, Bradfield, near Reading, and Minor Canon at York. He is author of a clever political *jeu d'esprit*, upon the occasion of the war between France and Germany, called "A Row in Dame Europa's School." We reserve till next week our portrait of the Rev. Mr. Hodson, and the portraits of Lieutenants Reginald B. Fulford and Robert H. Archer, of the Discovery, to which some others may perhaps be added.

A description will be found in our Supplement of the sledges, the boats, and various implements and apparatus specially prepared for the Arctic Expedition, some of which articles, having been exhibited to visitors at Portsmouth Dock-yard, are represented together in one of our Engravings. It should have been mentioned that the hot-water apparatus was supplied by Mr. H. Ormsom, of King's-road, Chelsea. The following is a list of the articles, numbered for reference, as they will be found in the Illustration:—

1. Ice-crusher, with leather handle, 5 ft. 6 in. long.
2. Ice-gouge, 8 ft. long.
3. Ice-chisel.
4. Ice-point.
5. Ice-drag.
6. Pick-axe, weighing 6 lb. 14 oz.
7. Ice-axe, weighing 8 lb.
8. Snow-knife (in case).
9. Ice-anchor, kept in four sizes.
10. Dispatch-tin, in different sizes, fitting one within another.
11. Water-bottle, with leather mouth and cap.
12. Pemmican hatchet.
13. Harpoon.
14. Harpoon-gun, the harpoon dotted in position.
15. Rum can, with drinking-cup fitted on top.
16. Canvas knapsack, to be fitted over the shoulder by a strap.
17. Snow-shoe.
18. Small sledge of four snow-shoes lashed together.
19. Whale-boat, 23 ft. long. a. Row-lock. b. catch for main-sheet.
20. Ice-boat, 20 ft. long.
21. Punt, 12 ft. long.
22. Cooking apparatus, into which fits (23) the stewpan, and inside this fits (24) the kettle.
23. Ladle for the same.
24. Tent for eight men.
25. Front of the tent.
26. Back of the tent.
27. Duffle sleeping-bag.

Lord Hotham has sent £52 10s. to the Model Houses Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrial Poor and the Diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge.

The Extra Supplement.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

This honoured and beloved English Prince, whose portrait we are happy to present to our readers, is the third son of her Majesty Queen Victoria and of the late revered Prince Consort. Arthur William Patrick Albert was born May 1, 1850, so he is now twenty-five years of age. He was named after the great Duke of Wellington, his godfather, and has been brought up as a soldier. Entering the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich as a cadet, in February, 1866, he became a Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers in June, 1868; a lieutenant of the Royal Artillery in February, 1869; then Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade from August of the same year; but was promoted to be a Captain in May, 1871, and was transferred, in that rank, to the 7th Hussars, in April, 1874. It is to be presumed that he will some day be the Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief of the whole British Army, having gained some little professional experience of every branch of the service. His Royal Highness has actually served in Canada, where he is personally much esteemed. He is honorary Colonel of the London Irish Rifle Volunteers. In July, 1871, on attaining his majority, an income of £15,000 a year for life was granted to Prince Arthur by Act of Parliament. He was appointed, at the same time, a member of the Queen's Privy Council. In May last year his Royal Highness was created a Peer of Parliament, with the titles of Duke of Connaught, Duke of Strathearn, and Earl of Sussex. The earldom of Connaught, formerly held by the late Duke of Gloucester, uncle to the Queen, became extinct in 1834. The dukedom of Strathearn was formerly associated with that of Kent, held by the Queen's father. The Prince who now bears those titles is also a Knight of the Garter, of the Thistle, and of St. Patrick, representing the three historic nationalities of the United Kingdom. He has received the order of the Black Eagle from the Emperor of Germany and that of Osmanli from the Sultan.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, May 27.

The incident of the moment is the recent reconstruction, after almost a couple of days spent in voting, of the Constitutional Committee of Thirty, which now numbers twenty members belonging to the various fractions of the Left, four to the Wallon group, and six members of the Right and Right Centre, three of the latter being noted for their Imperialist tendencies. The significance of this election lies in the fact that no less than twenty-two of these thirty members are partisans of the particular system of voting for deputies to the Assembly known over here as the *scrutin de liste*, and to which M. Buffet and most of the other Ministers are believed to be so far opposed as to have threatened their resignations in the event of its adoption. Even more serious rumours are current to the effect that Marshal MacMahon not merely sides with the Vice-president of the Council of Ministers, but is determined to recall the Duc De Broglie, who is eager as ever to give the *coup de grâce* to the chrysalis Republic, in the event of the existing Cabinet being overthrown.

The *scrutin de liste* mode of voting allows the elector to vote for as many deputies as the particular department in which he resides is entitled to return to the Assembly, and the political clubs issue lists of candidates for which all those whose opinions they are supposed to represent ordinarily vote without hesitation, a preponderating influence accruing by this means to the party which is the most active. In the *scrutin d'arrondissement* method, which the majority of the Ministry support, each electoral district sends, as the rule is in England, its own special representative to the Assembly. The latter is naturally the more popular mode with the Conservatives, who wish to turn to account their territorial influence in the particular districts where their estates are situated, and to secure their own election. As a decided majority of the present Assembly is evidently in favour of the *scrutin de liste* system of voting, it is hoped that the Ministry will so far yield the point as not to make it a Cabinet question, and thereby create complications the issue of which cannot be foreseen, and may prove most disastrous for France.

The Prix du Jockey Club, or French Derby, was run for at Chantilly on Sunday last, when train after train brought down its thousands of visitors, who streamed on to the course through the bright green leafy avenues of the neighbouring wood. For the race of the day twelve horses started, Count de Lagrange's Nougat, the favourite in the betting, running a dead-heat with M. Lupin's Saint Cyr for the second place, and the latter gentleman's colt Salvator coming in first by a short neck, the distance, 2600 yards, being run in 2 min. 40 sec., and the stakes for the winning horse amounting to nearly £3000.

SPAIN.

There has been an important meeting at Madrid, attended by from 300 to 400 former senators and deputies, and presided over by Señor Mayans, at which it was agreed to form a political union for the purpose of supporting the Constitutional Monarchy of King Alfonso. A committee of different parties was appointed to draw up a programme, and this will be considered at a future meeting.

Several victories are claimed for the Carlists in the north.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted the remaining clauses of the bill for the organisation of the territorial and communal militia.

General Garibaldi has taken up his summer quarters in Mr. Wilson's magnificent villa at Frascati. The furniture and appointments of the house are the gift of Roman artisans.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Wednesday, Garibaldi brought forward his plan for the improvement of the Tiber, and the House unanimously decided that it should be taken into consideration.

A monument to Savonarola was unveiled at Ferrari on Sunday, in the presence of Prince Humbert and the authorities. Signor Finali and others delivered speeches, dwelling upon the principles of liberty professed by Savonarola.

Disturbances continue to be made by students of the Naples University, in consequence of the rule requiring the registry of names; but the professors give their lectures as usual.

BELGIUM.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, a debate took place on the diplomatic documents recently exchanged between Belgium and Germany. A resolution was proposed declaring that the House completely approved of the explanations given by the Government, and passed to the order of the day. This resolution was unanimously adopted. Judgment has been given by the tribunal of Liège in the case of Duchesne, who had made a proposal to assassinate Prince Bismarck. The decision is to the effect that the act in question does not constitute a crime according to the law of Belgium. Count Perponcher

has received from the Belgian Government all the papers relating to the Duchesne investigation. An accompanying note assures the German Government that the investigation had been conducted with the greatest care, but nothing beyond the letters could be discovered against him. It is intended to submit to the Legislature a bill which will render offers to murder punishable in the same manner as direct threats.

Disturbances took place at a religious procession which started from Brussels on Sunday. The cortège was broken up by the mob, and the persons composing it had to take refuge in neighbouring houses. The police, however, charged the crowd with their swords, and arrested several of the rioters. A pilgrimage which was to have been held on the same day was forbidden by the authorities.

GERMANY.

In honour of Queen Victoria's birthday a banquet was given at the Imperial Palace in Berlin, on Monday evening. About sixty persons were invited to it, including the British Ambassador and all the subordinate members of the Embassy. The Emperor proposed the Queen's health in cordial terms.

Both the bill abrogating the ecclesiastical clauses of the Constitution and that relating to the suppression of religious orders have been passed by the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, and these measures now only await the Emperor's assent.

SWEDEN.

On Tuesday the King and Queen of Sweden arrived at Copenhagen, on their way to Berlin. They were received by the Danish Royal family and the civil and military authorities. In reply to an address from the Governor of Copenhagen the King of Sweden expressed the hope that the friendship existing between Denmark and her neighbours might be still further strengthened, to the profit of the people and their Sovereigns. In honour of the visit, the students of the University had a torchlight procession on Tuesday night. Next day there was a state dinner at the Palace of Christianborg, followed by a gala performance at the Royal Theatre.

Baron von Geer, Minister of Justice, closed the Swedish Diet by Royal commission on Wednesday. Previous to the adjournment the Swedish members of the Provisional Government took the constitutional oath.

INDIA.

It is announced by the Government that the eldest son of the late Khunder Rao has been chosen Guicowar of Baroda.

AMERICA.

President Grant has received several chiefs of the Sioux Indians and informed them that they must quit the Black Hills for other territory.

The Republican Convention of Pennsylvania has assembled at Lancaster. The resolution opposing the re-election of the President of the United States for a third term of office was received with great applause.

Great damage has been done in Pennsylvania by forest fires. Two towns were partially destroyed.

CANADA.

Mr. Edward Blake has re-entered the Dominion Cabinet as Minister of Justice; Mr. Fournier becoming Postmaster-General, instead of Mr. McDonald, who is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

A despatch from Ottawa states that Mr. Alexander Galt has been appointed Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries under the terms of the Treaty of Washington.

AUSTRALIA.

The Victorian Parliament assembled on Tuesday. The Governor in his speech proposes various fiscal alterations for raising revenue from sources hitherto exempt from taxation. He at the same time advocates the remission of certain customs duties and a reform of the Harbour Trust law.

Queen Amalie, widow of Otho, late King of Greece, died at Bamberg, on Thursday week, in her fifty-eighth year.

Japan is to acquire possession of the Kurile Islands in exchange for Saghalien, ceded by her to Russia.

Arbitrators have been appointed to settle the difference between the Turkish Government and Baron Hirsch respecting the Roumelian railways.

The Jersey States have passed the Militia Bill, which enacts that all Englishmen in the island from sixteen to forty-eight are bound to serve, and after that age are put into the reserve.

The fortune left by the late M. Michel Levy, publisher, is, says Galignani, estimated at seventeen million francs; but nobody as yet knows exactly who is to be the heir, as a will has not been found.

The mail from China brings news of the death of the youthful Empress, which was before falsely reported. She died on March 24. The event is attributed to her regrets, as it is said that she suffered from no definite disease.

The Jamaica Legislative Council met on the 28th ult., when the Attorney-General introduced a bill for the transfer to the incorporated lay body of the Church of England in the island of certain real estate vested in trustees for the Church.

Sir H. Barkly has received a letter from the Diggers' Association at the Diamond Fields, in which the writers set forth a long series of grievances arising from the system of representation and taxation in South Africa, which, they say, results in despotic and arbitrary acts.

In consequence of the great diminution in the number of elephants in Ceylon, owing to the wholesale and wanton destruction of these useful and intelligent animals, the Governor, with the full concurrence of the Secretary of State, has stopped the issue of licenses to shoot and capture them. A great want is felt in the island of the assistance of elephants in constructing public works.

Mr. Philip Cunliffe Owen, C.B., Executive Commissioner to the International Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876, has sailed from Queenstown by the steamer Illinois for Philadelphia. Mr. Owen, who is accompanied by Colonel Sandford, R.A., official delegate, and Mr. Cundall, assistant engineer, will on this occasion make but a brief stay in America, the main object of his visit being to judge personally what may most advance the interests of British exhibitors.

The Midland Railway Company has obtained the sanction of Parliament to the extension of its premises in St. Pancras. This extension will have the effect of closing twenty streets and of demolishing 300 houses. A special clause, however, inserted in the bill prohibits the removal of houses tenanted by labouring men until the company shall have provided for their occupants other suitable accommodation.

There was an animated discussion at a meeting, on Tuesday, of the Fellows of the Royal Horticultural Society, presided over by Lord Bury, on the question of paying the prizes won by gentlemen's gardeners last year. Certain proposals had been made to her Majesty's Commissioners by the council; but, as a reply had not yet been received, the meeting was adjourned.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The disqualification of Holy Friar—perhaps the best two-year-old of last season—the ominous reports about Camballo's state of health, the mysterious position occupied by Lord Aylesford's horses, and the determined hostility of the Newmarket people to Galopin combined to render the great race of the year somewhat devoid of interest. There was no popular favourite to engross universal attention, as in the old "Merry" days, and the general impression seemed that some despised outsider was destined to wear the blue ribbon. Still, the weather was all that could be desired for a day's outing, and the attendance was so large that we were only too glad to escape from the dust and crowding into the paddock as soon as the first race had been decided. Several of the Derby horses were already there, and the first we came across was Bay of Naples, walking slowly under the shade of the hedge, and attracting little attention. To our mind he is a much better looking colt than his own brother, Volturno, though a coarse head detracts considerably from his appearance; and, while he seemed much fitter than when he ran at Newmarket, he had evidently been somewhat hurried in his preparation, and will be greatly benefited by more time. A large crowd assembled round the hawthorn-bushes next drew us towards the centre of the paddock, where we found Matthew Dawson's trio parading in a circle. Garterly Bell led them, and, as far as appearances went, it did not seem anything like 100 to 1 against him, though that forlorn price was easily obtainable. We were greatly disappointed with the Repentance colt, who came next, as, though thoroughly fit and very muscular, he lacked the size and length that one expects to find in a Derby favourite, and is a decided commoner. The Two Thousand winner, now "fallen from his high estate," brought up the rear with an occasional cough, which must have sounded like a knell in the ears of his backers. He was dull in his coat, and his throat bore marks of recent blistering; so it is surprising that odds of even 9 to 1 should have been accepted about his chance. Lord Aylesford's mysterious pair then attracted our attention. Telescope bore evident signs of having had a thorough preparation, in spite of the melancholy accounts from Newmarket of his occasional slow gallops on the tan; but he was very high in the leg, and peacocky, and was altogether eclipsed by Claremont, who possesses all the requisites of a Derby horse—fine size, length, and muscular power, and yet has plenty of quality. Balfie had a large following, and, though his whole career shows that he is unable to stay more than six furlongs in good company, he started at the ridiculous price of 8 to 1. He is certainly very handsome and muscular, but he is a mere pony, and would apparently be far more at home with a lady on his back in the park than in the last fierce struggle past the bell at Epsom. Though relegated to the 66 to 1 division, there was a large muster to see "Fordham's mount;" and the great jockey has seldom ridden a better-looking one than Gilbert, who has great size and length, with plenty of substance, and seemed very fit. Earl of Dartrey is a light, shelly colt, and, though he galloped freely and well, was drawn almost too fine; while Earlstone looked terribly overdone. Joseph Dawson's pair found few friends, as Breechloader is small and common-looking, while Seymour shows far too much daylight under him, and is very short behind the saddle. Fareham was not at all liked, being decidedly leggy, though well trained. Great disappointment was generally felt that Galopin did not appear in the paddock, nor join the others in the parade and preliminary canter. We believe that his temper is not of the sweetest, and it was considered advisable to keep him as quiet as possible; and we did not catch sight of the bright green jacket until the seventeen competitors filed out of the little paddock-gate and moved down to the starting-post, where the favourite awaited them.

Mr. M'George and Major Dixon soon took them in hand, but there was considerable delay owing to the refusal of Seymour to join his horses. After four false starts, in each of which Galopin was very quick on his legs, the flag fell, and Fareham, on the outside, at once took up the running, next to him lying Telescope, Seymour, Breechloader, and Claremont, these being clear of Bay of Naples, Galopin, and Lord Falmouth's pair, Camballo, Gilbert, and Punch bringing up the rear. Before getting to the road Telescope and Seymour passed Fareham, and Lord Berners and Temple Bar emerged from the ruck and helped, with Breechloader, to form the second division, Galopin by this time having dropped back into the company of Camballo and the French pair, these forming the rear division as the others proceeded through the furzes, Telescope giving way to Seymour and Breechloader when about half a mile had been covered. The three named were attended by Fareham and Earlston to the top of the hill, where Fareham became second to Seymour, and Galopin, Punch, and Gilbert began to thread their way through the ruck, while a fresh phase was soon afterwards given to the race by Woodlands, who ran through and took a place next to Seymour and Fareham about five furlongs from the end, where Telescope, Lord Berners, Temple Bar, Claremont, and the favourite were the immediate followers of the three leaders. As they neared Tattenham Corner Galopin drew up on the outside, and was about fourth as Seymour on the inside commenced the descent with the lead, Fareham and Breechloader giving way to Temple Bar before they got fairly into the straight, entering which Prince Bath's colt and Seymour lay very wide of each other, Temple Bar, Bay of Naples, and Balfie now coming on next nearly in the centre, Garterly Bell and the Repentance colt gradually drawing up. Balfie was dead beaten a quarter of a mile from the end, and a little further on Seymour retired in favour of Galopin, to whose girths Claremont drew up about 300 yards from the chair. Lord Aylesford's colt, however, was shaken off without any effort, and Galopin, having everything safe at the bell, went on, and cantered home the easiest of winners by a length. In the meantime, Lord Falmouth's pair headed Temple Bar and Seymour, and the unnamed colt, on the lower ground, finished a bad third, Garterly Bell being fourth, Temple Bar fifth, Seymour sixth, with Punch, Bay of Naples, and Balfie next, in the order recorded. At an interval of a dozen lengths followed Earl of Dartrey, Gilbert, and Camballo, Fareham, Earlston, Woodlands, and Telescope coming next past the stand, but, as the latter was stopped before reaching the post, he was headed by Breechloader, who went on after Woodlands. Telescope did not quite complete the course. Time by Benson's chronograph, 2 min. 47 sec. Value of the stakes, £4975.

The cheering as Galopin returned to weigh in was tremendous, and though it must be partly attributed to the exultation of backers at the success of a first favourite, there is no doubt that Prince Bath's victory was immensely popular. The Middle Park Plate once more proved a wonderful key to the Derby, and, for the third time the third horse in the former race won the latter, Pretender and Kingcraft having occupied the same position at Newmarket as Galopin did. Claremont ran a good game horse, and stayed far better than the generality of the Blair Athols; but he never had the least chance with the winner when it came to racing, and though the Repentance colt pulled up pretty fresh he lacked the necessary speed to finish with, and both first and second fairly

outstrode him. Camballo did not finish among the first ten; but of course no notice must be taken of his performance. Surely, however, his warmest friends must now be satisfied that Balfie cannot get more than six furlongs.

The remaining events of Tuesday and Wednesday may be dismissed in a few lines. The Woodcote Stakes was regarded as a mere match between Charon and Kaleidoscope; but the latter ran so badly that Morris, who rode him, was ordered before the stewards, who, however, completely cleared himself from any blame in the matter. At the bell Charon looked like winning, but was then collared by Folkestone, and cleverly beaten. The winner, a very fine youngster, is by Lord Clifden—Violet, and therefore own brother to Lady Rosebery. The Ghost won two races in hollow style, and has apparently returned to his best two-year-old form, when he was very nearly as good as Telescope: and Farnsfield, who proved such a disappointing animal to the luckless Mr. Houldsworth, also secured a couple of events. The only other noteworthy feature was the fine style in which Count Lagrange's Allumette carried off the Stanley Stakes; and the filly, who was dead amiss when she ran so badly earlier in the season, is likely to do good service to the great French stable.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

At the Royal Italian Opera Mdlle. Albani appeared as Margherita on Saturday last, when her performance (for the first time in that character) gained her one of the greatest successes she has yet achieved. The rapidly-developed powers—vocal and dramatic—of this excellent young artist have been the subject of recent comment, especially in reference to her fine performance as Elsa, in Wagner's "Lohengrin." On Saturday she achieved a still greater triumph. The purity, grace, and gentleness of Margherita in the earlier situations, the deep sentiment of the love passages, and the remorse and penitence of the final scene were all admirably realised. The combination of sympathetic quality of voice with brilliant execution was again manifested in several instances, particularly in the "Jewel Song," which drew forth enthusiastic applause and an encore. The occasion also brought back M. Faure, who was warmly greeted on his reappearance. This excellent artist's performance as Mephistopheles presented all its former excellence; other familiar features in the cast having been the Siebel of Mdlle. Scalchi, the Faust of Signor Nicolini, and the Valentino of M. Maurel.

This week's announcements consisted entirely of repetitions of operas cast as previously. "Dinorah" was given on Monday, and "Faust" on Tuesday; for Thursday "Il Trovatore" was promised, for Friday "Lohengrin," and to-night (Saturday) "Fra Diavolo."

At Her Majesty's Opera "Le Nozze di Figaro" was repeated on Monday, with a variation from the cast, as noticed a few weeks ago. On the occasion now referred to the character of Cherubino was assigned to Mdlle. Anna de Belocca, whose highly successful débüt (as Rosina, in "Il Barbiere") was recorded by us last month. In her new essay Mdlle. de Belocca again made a highly-favourable impression by the charm of her singing and the geniality of her acting. She was especially successful in the delivery of the aria "Non so più" and the canzone "Voi che sapete," the latter of which was encored. The fine performance of Mdlle. Titien as the Countess was again an important feature.

On Tuesday "Il Trovatore" was repeated; "La Sonnambula" was announced for Thursday and "Faust" for Saturday.

Auber's "Les Diamants de la Couronne" was performed at the Gaiety Theatre yesterday (Friday) week, the principal female characters, Caterina and Diana, having been filled respectively by Madame Naddi and Mdlle. Mary Albert. Of these ladies we have already spoken in our notice of Halévy's "Les Mousquetaires," on the opening night. Again, on the occasion now referred to the singing of Madame Naddi was of a high order. Her delivery of the air, with variations, "Ah! je veux briser ma chaîne," was especially excellent as a display of bravura singing, and it called forth applause of the most enthusiastic kind. Mdlle. Albert was in every respect a charming representative of the second character named, the singing of the two ladies in the bolero "Dans les défilés" having been one of the special features of the evening. The other principal characters were well filled—Don Henrique by M. Laurent, Don Sébastien by M. Barbet, Rebollo by M. Joinnisse, and the Count de Campo Mayor by M. Sujol.

The success of Verdi's "Requiem," at the Royal Albert Hall, has been so great that an extra performance was given, last Saturday, at reduced prices of admission; another, and final, similar performance being announced for this (Saturday) afternoon. As before, special features will be the excellent solo-singing of Mesdames Stoltz and Waldmann, Signor Masini and Signor Medini, and the presence of the composer in the capacity of conductor.

An interesting series of concerts of chamber music has just been instituted by MM. Ludwig and Daubert—the former a skilful violinist, the latter an eminent violoncellist. At the second concert, given at Langham Hall on Wednesday, Mr. Franklin Taylor was the pianist, and among the specialties of the evening were his fine performances in Beethoven's great trio in B flat (op. 97), in association with the gentlemen just named, and in Bach's sonata in A major, for piano and violin, with the co-operation of M. Ludwig. Haydn's string quartet in G minor (op. 74, No. 3); a violoncello solo of Boccherini, effectively played by M. Daubert; and vocal pieces by Mdlle. Hélène Arnim made up an agreeable programme. The quartet party was completed by Mr. C. Jung (second violin) and Mr. Zerbini (viola), the latter gentleman having also acted as accompanist.

The second of the summer concerts at the Crystal Palace—on Saturday last—derived a special importance from having included a performance of Beethoven's choral symphony, which was given with all the resources of the fine band of the establishment, the Crystal Palace choir, and Mdlle. Levier, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. H. Guy, and Mr. Santley as solo vocalists. Among other interesting features was Madame Norman-Néruda's fine execution of Spohr's eighth violin concerto ("Scena Cantante"). Mr. Manns conducted.

At the third of this year's New Philharmonic Concerts—last Saturday afternoon—the selection included the greatest of Schubert's symphonies, No. 9 in C major; Mendelssohn's violin concerto, finely played by Herr Wilhelm; Weber's "Concert-stück," brilliantly executed by the Parisian pianist, M. Duvernoy; and other features of minor interest.

The fifth concert of the sixty-third season of the Philharmonic Society took place on Monday evening, when the orchestral pieces were Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony," the overtures to "Rosamunde" (Schubert) and "Ruy Blas" (Mendelssohn); and Brahms's variations on a theme by Haydn. Signor Papini played, with fine execution, two movements of Vieuxtemps' violin concerto in E; and Mr. W. Shakespeare made a successful first appearance here in the cavatina "Ecco rideante" (from "Il Barbiere"), and two chamber songs by

Bennett and Mendelssohn, Mdlle. Sophie Löwe having been the other vocalist. Mr. Cusins conducted, as usual.

The fourth matinée of Mr. John Ella's Musical Union took place on Tuesday afternoon, when a varied and interesting selection was performed, including string quartets by Haydn and Beethoven, Schumann's pianoforte quartet, and other pieces. Signor Papini was the leading violinist, and Madame Montigny-Rémaury the pianist.

Mr. G. A. Macfarren (successor to the late Sir W. Sterndale Bennett in the Professorship of Music in the University of Cambridge) delivered his inaugural lecture in the Senate House, Cambridge, on Tuesday. Mr. Macfarren traced the history of music, and urged its cultivation at the University, observing that he hoped the authorities would consider it desirable to make music a special subject of examination. This remark was received with loud applause.

According to the *Academy*, some manuscripts of value for the history of music and its professors have recently been added to the library of the British Museum. These include—quartets, sonatas, &c., by Haydn, written by an amanuensis and corrected by himself between the years 1784 and 1817, and some letters of Haydn to W. Forster, music-printer, in 1787 and 1788; a bill of lawyers' costs in business connected with transactions of Haydn with Forster, 1781-1788, &c.; a Greek Sticherarion of the seventeenth century, for the services of the year, with musical notes; Greek hymns of the same date, with musical notes, for services from February to the octave of Whitsuntide; Greek Liturgies and ordination services, A.D. 1664, with miniatures, in the old binding of velvet; and some seventeenth-century hymn tunes of the Greek Church.

THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.

A genuine comedy is so rare a product of the playwright's fancy that when we meet with one we ought gratefully to acknowledge and appreciate it. We have the highest opinion of Mr. Albery's talent, and expected much from his new work. On Monday "The Spendthrift; or, the Scrivener's Daughter, a Comedy of Adventure, in Five Acts," first encountered the foot-lights. We were not disappointed. The initial act was full of promise. The date of the action is in the last century, and afforded the opportunity for rich and varied costumes, and this was decidedly an advantage. The scenery, too, by Mr. Julian Hicks, is excellent and appropriate. It opens in a lane, near the house of Dr. Cramp (Mr. Vollaire), and here various adventures occur. Here, for instance, the hero, Jack Burleigh (Mr. Henry Neville), meets with Bob Tingle, Vincent Tingle's son (Miss Maude Strudwicke), an interesting lad, who has lost his kite in a tree, and ascends the tree for him in order to its recovery. Here, likewise, the romantic Deborah Strickett (Miss Fowler) is brought in her chair, and is set upon by thieves, who, however, are alarmed and dispersed. At first she mistakes Jack Burleigh for the chief of the gang, and presses on him her purse, since she so likes to be robbed; but he refuses, and they enter into conversation, which ends in Jack lending the lady his shoes, which she places over her silken slippers, to protect them from the wet. And thus they walk together to the house of the doctor. The novelty and prettiness of this situation at once won the favour of the audience, and the curtain descended to well-merited applause. This adventure occurs in the evening, and the remainder of the action occupies the next day. The unities, therefore, it is obvious, are observed with sufficient strictness. We are next made acquainted with Dr. Cramp and Deborah's nurse, Mrs. Daws (Mrs. Stephens), who are two whimsicalities—he, learned but superstitious; she, shrewd but very unlearned. Mrs. Daws discovers, from the state of Deborah's slippers, that Burleigh's shoes had holes in them, and argues therefrom his poverty, which makes him in her judgment an unfit match for Deborah. The opening of the third act presents us with a new group of characters. The drunkard, Sir Howard Jelly (Mr. G. W. Anson), and his companions occupy the scene; and it falls to the lot of Jack Burleigh to accompany the inept Baronet to the house of the Tingles, and safely deposit him in a bed-room. Mr. Vincent Tingle (Mr. Charles Harcourt) proves to be a ridiculously jealous husband, and some perplexity follows from the circumstances related. He determines to challenge Sir Howard Jelly—who, we should relate, is Dr. Cramp's nephew, and intended by her guardian for Deborah's future husband; but Sir Howard, being a coward, gets Burleigh to assume his name and character, while he himself acts as his footman. Burleigh thus becomes principal in the duel; and, as Tingle will listen to no explanation, he is compelled to fight. Previous to doing so, he requests the seconds to withdraw, after which he easily disarms Tingle, who is then ready to listen to reason; and on the reassembling of the dramatis personae he generously pretends that he has made an apology to Tingle, which the latter has been good enough to accept. Matters, after this, are easily settled. Deborah and Burleigh come to a mutual understanding; and the latter, with the assistance of a Captain Decker (Mr. W. H. Stephens), is qualified, on the score of fortune, to make a good husband for Miss Strickett, whose late father, the scrivener, we must state, had formerly been the means of the young adventurer's ruin. The reader will perceive that there is more of consecutive and intelligible story than in most of Mr. Albery's dramas, and that, in consequence, the present is likely to achieve a special popularity. Its success with the audience was complete. Mr. Albery was called for their congratulations at the conclusion of the fourth act; and, on the final fall of the curtain, all the performers were summoned before it, and greeted with enthusiastic applause.

A new American actor appeared at the Surrey, on Saturday, in the onerous character of Sir John Falstaff. Mr. Edmon S. Conner showed himself to be a capable representative of the part, with sufficient experience to make his success a foregone conclusion. Henry the Fourth also was creditably sustained by Mr. C. Allbrook; and Mr. Henry Forrester greatly distinguished himself as Hotspur. The general cast, indeed, may be described as respectable.

Lord Campbell has been promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 46th Middlesex Rifles.

The colliers in the employment of Earl Fitzwilliam have struck against the substitution of safety-lamps for naked lights, demanding higher rates of pay when the former are used. The collieries have been closed in consequence.

Captain Boyton, confident of his ability to cross the English Channel in the Merriman life-saving suit, left Boulogne on Thursday afternoon, paddling a short distance along the French coast in the direction of Cape Grisnez, whence he was to start on his second attempt to traverse the Channel at four o'clock on Friday morning, escorted by the South-Eastern Railway Company's steam-ship Ernest. Another special steamer was to leave Folkestone at half-past twelve on Friday to meet the intrepid young American, who hoped to reach the English coast early on Friday afternoon.



ARCTIC LIFE: CUTTING A WAY OUT OF THE ICE FROM WINTER QUARTERS.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The briefest of retrospects will suffice to renew the continuity of the proceedings of the House of Commons, which was interrupted by the Whitsuntide recess. On the evening of the resumption of the sittings there were a thinness of attendance and an apparent unwillingness to be active which were in consonance with the after-the-holiday feeling by which the House is influenced, in common with school-boys. One element of disturbance and prating was absent, for, as a body, the Irish members did not return for the first two days. To be sure, Mr. Butt and Mr. Sullivan presented themselves at the earliest moment, and they have ever since been wandering restlessly in and out of the House, seeking for grievances whereon they could deliver themselves. In the very first hour of the first night after the vacation Mr. Sullivan had a complaint, which consisted in an Ambassador to this country speaking in a tone about Ireland which touched the national susceptibilities of the irascible member for Louth; but he did not take much by his interpellation, for Mr. Disraeli, in a somewhat cool and cutting way, showed that his querist had only discovered a very private mare's nest. At the beginning of the week many of the Irish members reappeared, and their bills and motions also reappeared at the end of the paper for each day, indicating late sittings, when real business was all over. Notably Captain Nolan has been, as ever, most assiduous in his attendance: he is always coming in and out, pushing into every discussion, and expanding his sphere of duty: as constituted "whip" to the Home Rulers he is most active and energetic in dragging members in when a "count" is tried. It may not be generally known that officers in the Army who are M.P.s are entitled to absent themselves from their regiments, without asking leave from regimental or staff authorities, so long as the House is sitting. Though this is quite constitutional, the individuals exercising the privilege are not considered favourably by the military officials out of whose control they pass; and, perhaps the gallant officer above alluded to may desire to let his commandants of all classes know that he is assiduously attending to his Parliamentary duties, and not taking improper advantage of his constitutional right to merge the battalion officer in the M.P.

Glancing at the developments of individualities in mem-berdom, it may be said that Lord Elcho availed himself of the last appearance in the House of the Army Estimates to repeat the attacks on the physical condition of the men of the service which he had so elaborately made a week or two ago; and he pessimised on the subject, if possible, with the same exaggeration as before. True, he had the grace to apologise for what he called, in borrowed phrase, his "damnable iteration"; and it may be said that unquestionably the "iteration" was there, though, perhaps, it would not be polite for anyone else to add to it the epithet he used himself. It may have struck some observers of the House that there is a certain restlessness about Mr. Gorst, who is the electioneering manager of the Conservative party, and has lately become a member, and it may be surmised that it may be caused by a desire to render himself as conspicuous as doubtless he thinks he ought to be, because of his important outdoor function. He has chosen an odd way to attain this object, for he has taken to asking prickly questions of the Government, and to making motions of a kind which Ministers perhaps do not expect from their supporters.

An attempt to get up a party fight on local taxation, which, it was hoped by the Opposition would be so far damaging to the Government, by withdrawing them for once into a hostile lobby, eminently failed; for though Mr. Pell, Mr. Reginald Yorke, Sir George Jenkinson, and Mr. Bentinck the greater openly mutinied in speech, so far as voting was concerned they were true to their allegiance to Ministers. They had an ingenious device for not supporting a motion which was in consonance with their views, and that was, because it came from a tainted source—that is, from Mr. Fawcett, who, with some want of managerial tact, was followed, party-wise, by the Opposition in the assault that no doubt he himself devised on the Government.

The motion for adjournment over the Derby day was embalmed in one of the best comic essays which Sir Wilfrid Lawson was able to concoct. Unfortunately, the absence of Mr. Disraeli damped Sir Wilfrid's spirits, and, though his carefully-prepared epigrams and neatly-rounded jests were provocative of abundant mirth and were delivered with point, he lacked some of his usual rollicking buoyancy.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, yesterday week, several subjects were discussed, but no motions with regard to them were passed. Mr. Charley complained of the exclusion of junior bishops from the Upper House until vacancies occurred on the Episcopal Bench; Mr. Sampson Lloyd advocated the creation of a Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, who should be a member of the Cabinet; Sir W. Fraser drew attention to the want of sufficient provision for the safety of the public in theatres in case of fire; and Mr. Gorst complained of the inadequacy and inequality of the contributions by the Treasury to the costs of prosecutions. The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply, and voted considerable sums on the Civil Service Estimates. At midnight progress was reported, and the amendments in Committee on the Bishopric of St. Albans Bill having been considered, the remaining orders were run through.

It was stated by Mr. Disraeli on Monday, in reply to Lord Hartington, that her Majesty's Government had made representations to Germany with a view to remove a misconception and to secure the peace of Europe, and that a satisfactory answer had been received. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, having moved the second reading of the Public Loans Acts Amendment Bill, Mr. Fawcett proposed an amendment which raised the whole question of local taxation, and challenged the policy and act of the Government in the matter. Mr. Paget and Mr. Ridley had amendments to Mr. Fawcett's expressing confidence in the Government, and the subject was discussed at great length. Ultimately the second reading was carried by 249 to 175.

At a morning sitting, on Tuesday, Mr. G. Hardy, in the absence of Mr. Disraeli, moved that the House at its rising should adjourn till Thursday, on account of the Derby Day. The motion was opposed in a humorous speech by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, but on a division it was carried by 206 to 81. The Public Health Bill was further considered in Committee; the Post-Office Bill and the Glebe Loans (Ireland) Bill were passed through Committee; and the Public Stores Bill and the Railway Companies Bill were read the third time. When the House resumed, the subject of the defects of the Scotch Education system was brought forward by Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, but, after some discussion, the motion was negatived without a division. Sir Edward Watkin introduced bills for facilitating the establishment of industrial savings banks and for giving compensation to workmen injured by accidents.

The House, on Thursday, went into Committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Metropolitan Horse Show opens at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, to-day (Saturday).

The annual rifle-meeting of the Middlesex Rifle Association has been held this week at Wormwood-scrubbs.

A morning reception of the Fellows of the Royal Society was held at their apartments in Burlington House on Wednesday.

The annual festival on behalf of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum will be held next Thursday at the Alexandra Palace.

At the Crystal Palace, Captain Davis, on Monday, delivered a lecture on the Arctic Expedition, illustrated by charts and objects of Arctic travel.

Under the auspices of the Home Teaching Society for the Blind, about 1500 persons of both sexes deprived of sight attended the services of Messrs. Moody and Sankey on Wednesday at Her Majesty's Opera-House, Haymarket.

The annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund is fixed for Saturday, June 12, at Willis's Rooms. The Dean of Westminster will preside, and Sir Julius Benedict again takes the conduct of the musical arrangements.

A handsome new church, erected near Bryanston-square for the Presbyterian congregation of which the Rev. Dr. Donald Fraser is pastor, was opened, on Sunday, for public worship. The cost of the building is about £15,000.

The tenth match for the billiard championship was played at the Criterion, on Monday, between W. Cook and John Roberts, jun., the latter of whom, after a slow game, won by 163 points.

This session's closing meeting of the chemical section of the Society of Arts was held yesterday week—Professor Abel in the chair—when a paper by Mr. Alfred Nobel, of Paris, on the subject of Explosives, was read.

Upwards of 2500 ladies and gentlemen were present at the conversazione of the Institution of Civil Engineers, held on Tuesday night in the new saloon of the India Museum at South Kensington.

At a meeting of the National Indian Association, held on Tuesday evening at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, a paper on the social and political effects of railways in India was read by Mr. Framjee Vicajee, of Bombay. Sir Charles Trevelyan presided.

It is stated that the solicitors to the Grand Junction Canal Company have intimated their intention to accept as final the recent verdict declaring the liability of the company to pay for the damage caused by the explosion in Regent's Park, and their desire to settle all claims without delay.

Many distinguished persons were entertained at a banquet given by the Stationers' Company in their hall on Wednesday—Mr. W. Watson, the Master, presiding. Among those who spoke to the toasts were the Archbishop of York, Lord Hampton, Mr. S. Walpole, and the Master of the Rolls.

At a meeting of Scotsmen, held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Monday evening, a testimonial was presented to Mr. Macrae Moir, in recognition of the efforts made by him to afford relief to his distressed countrymen. The Marquis of Huntly, who presided, bore testimony to the value of Mr. Moir's work in connection with the Scottish Corporation of London and other societies.

A correspondent, Mr. Waterall, suggests the following as suitable sites for placing Temple-bar, should it be resolved to re-erect it:—Hyde Park, on the spot where the Great Exhibition of 1851 stood; the lower end of the Green Park, near Buckingham Palace; Kensington Gardens; on one side of the Parade facing the Horse Guards; or on one of the open spaces on the Victoria Embankment.

The annual dinner of the noblemen and gentlemen members of the Caledonian Hunt took place, last Saturday evening, at Willis's Rooms. There were present the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Huntly, the Earl of Stair, Viscount Melville, Viscount Stormont, Lord F. Gordon Hallyburton, Sir William Scott, Sir Thomas Erskine, Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Sir James Ferguson, and others.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 88,074, of whom 33,783 were in workhouses and 54,291 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures showed a decrease of 9114, 17,629, and 20,958 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 403, of whom 242 were men, 146 women, and 15 children under sixteen.

The first summer flower show of the Royal Botanic Society for the present season was held in their gardens in the Regent's Park on Wednesday. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh visited the exhibition at a very early hour. The show was excellent, the azaleas, roses, and heaths being in great force, and many of them of extraordinary size and culture. In spite of the counter-attractions of the Derby, a large attendance filled the gardens. The bands of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards were in attendance.

Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the School Board, yesterday week opened a new school at Hackney. Alluding to the late alleged cases of cruelty on the part of the visitors of the board, he expressed his opinion that the visitors all endeavoured to fulfil their duties in as gentle a manner as possible. Any case of wilful cruelty would at once receive the attention of the board.—A new board school was opened the same evening in Upper Earl-street, Plumstead—Mr. E. H. Currie, vice-chairman of the School Board, presiding. He defended his colleagues from the charges of excessive expenditure which had been brought against them.

There was a good attendance at the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday. The report stated that the expenditure of the year had amounted to £6992. Count Beaufort received the Founder's medal for Lieutenant Weyrecht, and the Victoria medal for Julius Payer. In his address, Sir Henry Rawlinson gave brief obituaries of the eminent geographers who had died during the year. He recounted the history of the Arctic Expeditions, and gave a sketch of geographical discovery in Central Asia, Africa, Australia, and elsewhere. Sir Henry Rawlinson was re-elected President, and it was stated that the Duke of Edinburgh had been nominated honorary vice-president.

There were 1983 births and 1322 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 312, and the deaths 65, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 2 from smallpox, 23 from measles, 31 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 91 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever, and 15 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the seven preceding weeks had steadily declined from 534 to 267, further fell last week to 244: of these 142 resulted from bronchitis and 71 from pneumonia. Eight deaths from fractures and contusions were caused by horses or vehicles.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated May 22, 1871, of the Hon. Anne Cavendish-Bentinck (widow of Lord Charles Cavendish-Bentinck), late of No. 31, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, who died March 19 last, was proved on the 8th inst. by Miss Hyacinthe Cavendish-Bentinck, the daughter, Major-General Arthur Cavendish-Bentinck, the son, and William James Farrer, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testatrix bequeaths to the Hospital for Incurables, Putney; the Association for the Relief of Destitution, King-street, St. James's; the Charing-cross Hospital, the Westminster Hospital, the London Fever Hospital; the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, the Cancer Hospital, St. George's Hospital; the Consumption Hospital, Brompton; St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; King's College Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, the Sussex County Hospital, the National Life-Boat Institution, the Humane Society, the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, and the Samaritan Hospital, £400 Three per Cent Consols each; and £200 Three per Cent Consols to each of the poor-boxes of the twelve following metropolitan police courts—viz., Bow-street, Mansion House, Marylebone, Westminster, Lambeth, Southwark, Worship-street, Marlborough-street, Clerkenwell, Greenwich and Woolwich, Wandsworth and Hammersmith, and the Thames. Among the other legacies may be mentioned the gift of £3000 to her son Arthur, and her house in Norfolk-street to her daughter Hyacinthe the residue of her property she leaves to the three daughters of the Rev. Charles Cavendish-Bentinck.

The will, as contained in paper writings marked "A" and "B," dated July 7, 1870, and Dec. 24, 1874, of the Right Hon. Evelyn Georgiana Katherine, Countess of Carnarvon, late of No. 16, Bruton-street, who died on Jan. 25 last, was proved on the 7th inst. by her husband, the Right Hon. Henry Howard Molyneux, Earl of Carnarvon, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testatrix charges the estates in the counties of Derby and Notts, which she became entitled to on the death of her brother, the Earl of Chesterfield, with the payment of £40,000 in favour of her younger children, and she begs her son, Lord Porchester, to look upon the said estates, which he would thereafter succeed to, as a solemn trust, to be used not for his own gratification or pleasure, but for the glory of God and the honour of those who have gone before him. There are some annuities and legacies, pecuniary and specific; and the residue she gives to her husband for life, and after his death to her younger children, in such manner as he may appoint.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JUNE.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon will be to the right of Venus on the 1st, and to the left of her on the morning of the 2nd; near Mercury on the 5th; near Jupiter on the 13th; near Mars on the morning of the 19th; and near Saturn on the evening of the 23rd and morning of the 24th. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon on the 3rd at 21 minutes after 10h. in the afternoon.
First Quarter " 10th " 55 " 7 " afternoon.
Full Moon " 18th " 56 " 11 " afternoon.
Last Quarter " 26th " 39 " 2 " afternoon.

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 3rd, and most distant at midnight on the 15th.

Mercury is an evening star, setting on the 4th at 10h. 9m. p.m., or 2h. 2m. after sunset; on the 9th at 10h. 6m., or 1h. 55m. after sunset; on the 14th at 9h. 53m. p.m., or 1h. 37m. after sunset; on the 19th at 9h. 35m., or 1h. 18m. after sunset; on the 24th at 9h. 8m. p.m., or 49m. after sunset; and on the last day at 8h. 31m. p.m., or 13m. after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 5th, at his greatest eastern elongation (24 deg. 9 min.) on the 10th, in his descending node on the 16th, stationary among the stars on the 23rd, and in aphelion on the 26th.

Venus rises at 2h. 43m. a.m., or 1h. 8m. before the Sun, on the 1st, which interval increases very slowly to 1h. 14m. by the 10th, to 1h. 22m. by the 20th, and to 1h. 27m. by the last day (the planet rising on these days at 2h. 32m. a.m., 2h. 22m. a.m., and 2h. 20m. a.m.). She is near the Moon on the 1st.

Mars rises on the 10th at 9h. 27m. p.m., or 1h. 15m. after sunset; on the 20th at 8h. 40m. p.m., or 22m. after sunset. On the 24th he rises at the same time as the Sun sets, and he rises in daylight from this day to the end of the year. He sets at the same time as the Sun rises on the 17th, and at 2h. 23m. a.m. on the last day. He is due south on the 15th at 0h. 29m. a.m.; the last day at 11h. 4m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 19th, and in opposition to the Sun on the 20th.

Jupiter rises in daylight and sets on the 1st at 2h. 11m. a.m., on the 10th at 1h. 34m. a.m., on the 20th at 0h. 54m., and on the last day at 0h. 15m. a.m. He is due south on the 15th at 7h. 48m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 13th, and stationary among the stars on the 19th.

Saturn rises on the 10th at 11h. 51m. p.m., or 3h. 39m. after sunset; on the 20th at 11h. 12m. p.m., or 2h. 54m. after sunset; and on the last day at 10h. 32m. p.m., or 2h. 14m. after sunset. He is due south on the 15th at 4h. 23m. a.m.; on the last day at 3h. 22m. a.m. He is stationary among the stars on the 6th, and near the Moon on the 23rd.

THE WRECK OF THE SCHILLER.

In taking leave of this mournful topic, which has engaged so much of our attention during the last two weeks, an Illustration is given of the picturesque old churchyard at Hugh Town, St. Mary's Island, the principal of the Scilly group. This is distant seven or eight miles from the Bishop Rock Lighthouse and the Retariers ledges, where the unfortunate German Atlantic steam-ship was wrecked; but St. Agnes, with its tall lighthouse, and Tresco, with the lovely demesne and mansion of the lord proprietor of Scilly, Mr. Smith Dorrien, are close at hand. The dead bodies of most of the drowned passengers and seamen were landed on St. Mary's Island, and were interred in its old churchyard. The new church, situated at the east end of High-street, contains the monuments of some naval officers who perished with Admiral Sir Clodesley Shovel, when he was shipwrecked, in 1705, on his voyage home from the siege of Toulon. His monument is in Westminster Abbey.

A meeting of the Sub-Wealden Exploration Committee was held on Wednesday. It was reported that a depth of 1065 ft. had been reached, cores and fossils being exhibited which were considered to belong to the Kimmeridge clay; and it was resolved to continue the work until a depth of 1500 ft. had been reached.

A conference of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union was opened in Birmingham on Tuesday, at which representatives of agricultural labourers from all parts of the country were present. Mr. Arch presided.—Besides the emigration of agricultural labourers from Liverpool last week, noticed elsewhere, about 300 agricultural labourers, with their families, left Boston on Monday for New Zealand, under the auspices of the Labour League.

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Notice.—The Third Edition being nearly exhausted, a Fourth is in active preparation, and will be ready in a day or two, of MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW NOVEL,

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H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

FINE ART SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
MAY 29, 1875.



"A GOOD CATHOLIC." BY W. B. C. FYFE.
IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

"A GOOD CATHOLIC."

The most rigid sectarian will hardly be disposed to quarrel with the title that the artist, Mr. W. F. Ye, has given to this well and effectively-painted picture, which we have engraved from the current Exhibition of the Royal Academy. The reader will observe that the "Good Catholic" is a pretty little Italian girl in the picturesque costume of the Campagna. She stands shily at the angle of a wall beside the *bénitier* near the entrance of a church, probably in Rome. The intent, almost fervid, gaze of her great brown lustrous eyes, directed towards the altar, the serious earnestness indicated in the compression of her lips, the careful manner in which she holds the beads of her rosary, bespeak the sincere piety to which this poor and innocent, however ignorant, child has been trained. And dare we doubt that to Him who said "Blessed are the poor, for they shall inherit the kingdom of heaven," without any qualification as to creed, the prayers of this little Christian—who has, perhaps, never been beyond where her eye could reach the great dome of St. Peter's—will be less acceptable than those of any good Protestant, even if he may always have lived under the very shadow of St. Paul's?

"ON THE PONTE DELLA PAGLIA: GOING TO THE COUNCIL."

Like every true artist, Mr. H. Wallis has been all his life a student, in the best sense of the word. His style and treatment have presented several distinct phases, generally of development, and his subjects have ranged from contemporary life at home and abroad to history, British and foreign, with all their necessary diversities of costume, architecture, and landscape accessories. Many painters, after attaining anything like the success which Mr. Wallis achieved early in his career, would have gone on all their lives in the same groove, if not exactly repeating themselves. But no one would have recognised the painter of the "Death of Chatterton" in some of the works which shortly after succeeded it, so different were their tender, mellow, and broad atmospheric effects to the sharp and vivid contrasts in that celebrated picture. Within the last few years the artist's sympathies have taken a new direction, and it is evident that he has been aiming at the rich and splendid colouring of those old masters of Venice—where he has appropriately laid the scenes of his recent pictures. There is even a danger of his going to the extreme in this direction, as we hinted in our critical notice of the picture we have engraved and its fellow in the Royal Academy Exhibition; still, even in this it is evident that the painter is a lover of art for art's sake. Of late Mr. Wallis has so completely projected, as it were, his imagination into the old life of that glorious city of the sea, that in the incidents he invents he proves himself quite independent of mere recorded facts. He seems in particular to have made personal acquaintance with the councillors and senators of the Republic. And can we wonder that the grand figures in scarlet and crimson robes which Titian and Giorgione and Tintoretto and Veronese have transmitted to us should haunt an artist's imagination? We have two of them in the subject before us. They are bending their steps to the magnificent "Sala del Maggiore Consiglio" (as it formerly existed), in the Doge's Palace. On their way they have to traverse the "Ponte Della Paglia," whence (as we see in the picture), looking up the canal, a view is afforded of the famous Ponte de' Sospiri, or Bridge of Sighs, and at the angle of the Rio di Palazzo is a quaint mediæval relief representing the drunkenness of Noah. As the two worthies reach this point the younger one whispers significantly to his companion with the rubicund countenance and white beard, and the elderly gentleman, taking his eyes from the paper he has been consulting, looks up with a smile at the curious effigy of the unsteady patriarch. Is the younger councillor conveying any hint or caution? Were the potions sometimes deep and dangerous at the council board? The artist probably knows, but we are not in his confidence.

"A FRUIT-WOMAN OF CAIRO."

The picture by Mr. F. Goodall which we have engraved represents one of a class of women common to the European quarter of Cairo, where now the face-veil or yashmak is almost discontinued by the Arab women of the lower order. The characteristic type of the face, the brown complexion, the small tattooed ornament (as, of course, it is considered) on the forehead, the blue robe which veils without entirely concealing the forms of the figure, the lemons and other fruit in the basket, poised on the hand as Eastern women poise their water-jars and their infants, and the cigarette in the disengaged hand, will doubtless all be recognised by those who have visited the famous Egyptian city. We need scarcely add that the draughtsmanship and modelling are faultless, as might be expected from one of our most learned and tasteful masters of "the figure." Our Engraving is from the highly-finished original picture, about half-lifesize, in the Exhibition of the New British Institution. A life-size version of the same subject, but with a differently-treated background, is in the present Royal Academy Exhibition.

"HUSH-A-BYE, BABY!"

This amusing and extremely clever picture introduces its painter, M. Gysis, for the first time, we believe, to the English public. When reviewing the exhibition at the New British Institution, from which the picture was engraved, we were misinformed as to the nationality of the painter. He is not an American, but a Greek artist, who has studied at Munich, and acquired a high reputation there. In all probability, therefore, the nurse before us is not a half-caste from the other side of the Atlantic, but one from the northern sea-board of Africa. A suspicion of a negro strain in the affrighted, squalling infant rather adds to the humour of the subject. The rendering of the patient baby's expression is exceedingly felicitous—one can almost hear the sibilant of his "Hush-a-bye" through his broken tooth. The light, suggestive handling, and the colouring of the picture have rare artistic merit.

The Gateshead Town Council has resolved to purchase Saltwell, a large and well-arranged private estate to the southwest of the borough, for a public park.

In the presence of about 20,000 persons, the memorial stone of the Public Halls, was laid, at Glasgow, last Saturday, with full Masonic honours. This will be the largest place of public meeting in Scotland.

The National Life-Boat Institution has forwarded two new life-boats to the Yorkshire coast. One of them, named the Ellen and Margaret, of Settle, has been contributed to the institution through the exertions of Mr. Christopher Brown, the honorary secretary of the Settle branch of the institution. The other is for Staithes, near Whitby, where the society has just formed a new life-boat establishment, the whole expense of the same having been met by a legacy left to it by the late Mrs. Hannah Yates, of Sheffield.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THE PORTRAITS, ETC.

The portraits do not swarm throughout the exhibition quite so thickly as on former occasions, yet at least half of them have little merit as works of art, and can have little interest to the general public, and it is to be feared that they usurp the place of rejected pictures with more valid claims. When the Academy was founded portraiture was the only form of art that afforded the means of living; now the demand for incident pictures and landscapes is probably tenfold greater than for portraits. The Academy, notwithstanding, continues to maintain a staff of portraitists within its ranks quite out of proportion with the number of representatives of other departments, and to the nearly entire exclusion of the landscapists. There is, of course, scarcely anything, if there be anything, in art higher than the portraits which the old masters have left us. But how many portraits in this exhibition deserve to be regarded as "pictures" in the sense that every portrait should be? As it is, several of the best portraits at Burlington House are by artists who have brought to portraiture experience gained in other departments.

We have already reviewed the portraits by Mr. Millais, whose early works we all know were "subject pictures." Mr. Watts has we believe, rightly or wrongly, always regarded portraiture as a mere *detachment* from those historical and allegorical designs, the aim at idealisation in which has doubtless imparted some of their rare dignity and gravity to his portraits, without in the slightest diminishing their individuality. There are, indeed, no heads in the exhibition at once more individualised and artistic than those of General Sabine (188) and Mr. F. W. Walker (193). It is this combination of artistic elevation with realistic fidelity which constitutes the portraiture that will live. What a pity it is, however, that Mr. Watts persists in working in a key of colour so low and impure, and which time will soon render still more heavy and opaque! Mr. Orchardson takes us by surprise this year with two vividly-forceful and artistically-coloured unnamed portraits of a blonde (70) in black velvet trimmed with fur, and an elderly gentleman with a shrewd kindly face in smoking diabolique (53). The touch might be more descriptive and less mannered, and more detail in the modelling might be desired. The greys required to express receding passages might, however, with the artist's looseness of handling, have destroyed the breadth of local flesh-colour in full daylight to which the pictures owe their singularly telling effect. A contrast in some respects to these portraits is furnished in the learned draughtsmanship, thoroughly complete modelling, and utter absence of all trick of Mr. Lehmann's half-length of Robert Browning, the poet (90), which, for the perfection of the qualities we have named and the interest of the subject is one of the most noteworthy portraits of the year. Mr. Ouless maintains his ground as one of our most rising portrait-painters by the strength and fidelity of his characterisation; but there is a tendency to hardness and blackness which should be guarded against. As likenesses, however, his Charles Darwin (155), H. S. Marks, A.R.A. (29), and H. D. Pochin, the eminent chemist, before his retorts watching some experiment, could hardly be surpassed. Mr. Storey's sense of female grace and sweetness is principally shown this year in portraiture, notably in the half-lengths of Mrs. Finch, leaning with folded arms on a garden balcony (24), and "The Whip Hand" (116), a pretty, laughing modern Di Vernon endeavouring to hold back a powerful hound by her whip passed round his collar. A natural, unaffected "motive" for a family group is presented in Mr. Calthrop's picture, as it may with perfect propriety be called, of the "Daughters of Edward Chance, Esq." (283), seated about the breakfast-table. The truthful daylight effect is also excellent. The extraordinarily elaborate finish and the pure colouring which have distinguished small portraits of elderly ladies by Mr. Sandys reappear on the scale of life in the very remarkable half-length of Mrs. Brand (1212). The artist has been exceptionally fortunate in his sitter; and the kindly, amiable expression and silvery hair are so perfectly relieved by the soft black and white crepe of the mourning that one wonders at the needless and distracting introduction of vivid red and yellow flowers around the head in the background. Mr. Archer is almost equally happy in his adult male and female and his child portraits—witness the Professor Blackie, with his keen, thin, features and long white hair, the figure appropriately plaided, and posed in a Highland glen; "A Lady with a Moorish Shawl" (5)—graceful, and containing pleasant passages of colour, but hard in the contours; and naïve, pretty, bright-eyed "Little Miss Primrose" (297).

The styles of the Academician portraitists are so well known that an attempt to analyse them anew would be superfluous. The President, despite recent illness and advancing years, has rarely, if ever, been more felicitous than in his full-length of Colonel Pease (255). The individuality of the head, the manly, easy bearing; the manner in which the difficulty of dealing with the grey uniform (of the East York Rifle Volunteers) is overcome by the warm, transparent brown tones chosen for the background, are alike admirable. Equally happy in choice of occupation and general treatment is the full-length of Mr. J. Whyte Melville (212) equipped in the uniform of the famous St. Andrew's Golf Club. Mr. Sant's large group, in the Great Room, of three young ladies in white (portraits, we believe, of the artist's daughters) engaged over the letters brought by "The Early Post" (191), is unusually broad, brilliant, and powerful. As a painter par excellence of young people and children Mr. Sant is favourably represented in other portraits and groups, all distinguished, like "The Early Post," by invention in the selection of novel and appropriate incidents and accessories (see Nos. 480, 486, and 1175). We can mention Mr. Wells's lifeless and uninteresting hunting-piece, "November Morning at Birdsall House, Yorkshire" (112), only to wonder why this huge testimonial canvas was not hung somewhere above the line, to make room for a few of the many rejected pictures of merit and interest. "The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P." (183), is far more worthy of the artist, though he has done better. Mr. Richmond makes a reappearance, in every way welcome, with his half-length of "Sir Moses Montefiore" (290); and Mr. Knight's "James Tyler, Esq." (209), is a fair sample of his later works.

We must postpone content ourselves by adding that among the male portraits of merit and interest are a faithful characteristic bust of the Rev. John Stoughton, the eminent Non-conformist (426), by Sydney Hodges; "The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P." (317) by L. Dickenson—a literal photographic likeness, rather unpleasant in colour; Dr. Percy, first Bishop of Melbourne (437), by H. Weigall; the Hon. R. Moreton (895), by A. Savile Lumley—characteristic and effective; David Smith (224), a whole-length by D. Macneile; "Lieut.-Colonel Wrigman" (886), by T. G. Wrigman; together with hunting-pieces by C. Lutyens (912) and T. Pearce (836), and a pleasing child group (231) by C. Baerle. And we have to invite attention to the following among the female portraits:—An interesting group, the fidelity of which is self-evident, of Madame Lind-Goldschmidt and her daughter (46), by Miss Ribbing, a Danish artist; Mrs. J. Dickinson (230), by C. E. Hallé, very sweet, but so dreamily sweet as to be

dangerously near vapidity; "Miss Margaret Stuart Wortley" (317), by A. Stuart Wortley, remarkable as a success in portraiture equal to that which the young artist achieved last year in a landscape in the Lecture-Room, which deservedly attracted much attention. We must here make an *amende*, parenthetically, to Miss Stuart Wortley for omitting to mention, among the male portraits, her nicely painted head of the Right Hon. Stuart Wortley (311). Mrs. George Augustus Sa'a (395), by A. Bacchini, has a nice air of truth and refinement, if the taste in colour is unnecessarily reserved; "Isabel" (615), by Val. Princep, a half-length of a young lady fair as the hawthorn-blooms she carries; "Bessy, Daughter of P. H. Holland, Esq." (143), a very well-painted head by Miss F. Sothern; and Mrs. Keane (410), by E. N. Eddis.

Still-life painting—which was so largely practised by the old Dutch masters, and might be cultivated with great advantage by many of our artists who have yet to acquire the technical power of imitation—is very sparingly represented. We only remember to have noted throughout the exhibition a large, vigorous group of "A Heron and Ducks" (371), by O. Scholderer; a couple of flower pieces by the Misses Nutrie in their customary manner (391 and 507); two posies of peacock and daffodils (310 and 1235), painted with a rare union of delicacy and freedom by W. J. Mackley, the head master of the Manchester School of Art; a group of fruit and other objects (103), by E. Ladell, which recalls the Dutch masters in its precision, brilliancy, and elaborate mimicry; and a larger, more elaborate group of flowers, fruits, and vases (1222), beautifully painted by J. Robie.

The collection of water-colour drawings seems to us poorer than usual. Besides the contributions, already mentioned incidentally, of Messrs. Dobson, Ward, and Marks, there is little of importance, while nearly all the exhibitors of mark afford us a better opportunity for doing them justice at other galleries during the year. We may, however, invite attention to the contributions of Mrs. Bishop, Leslie Ward, R. Redgrave, R. T. Waite, E. Buchman—"Native Talent" in continuation of his series of modern subjects decoratively treated; E. Bale, F. Williamson, A. Hopkins—"The Mowers;" remarkable in several respects; J. J. Curnock, Miss M. S. Stillman—"Mona Lisa;" T. J. Soper, J. B. McDonald, W. R. Beverley—two skilful coast scenes; E. Clifford, R. S. Chattock, A. W. Weedon, F. G. Reynolds, Miss E. Clacy, J. W. Smith, and E. G. Dalziel. The drawings in black and white comprise admirable portraits of Theodore Martin, by S. Laurence; and of Dr. Newman, by that accomplished amateur Lady Coleridge; two or three heads, drawn with exquisite precision, by F. Sandys; and some of Du Maurier's charming designs for *Punch* and *Cornhill*. Mr. Seymour Haden has surpassed himself in his grand etching after Turner's "Calais Pier," and the etchings by P. Rajon, C. P. Slocombe, E. Edwards, and others will delight connoisseurs of this fascinating art. The admirable engravings by Mr. Barlow after works by John Phillip, which we recently reviewed, are here; so, too, are the already famous plates by Mr. T. Cousins after Reynolds's "Miss Bowles," and Millais's "New Laid Eggs;" together with T. Landseer's "Baptismal Font," after his brother's picture, and engravings of more or less importance by Lumb Stocks, W. H. Simmons, J. L. Atkinson, F. Stackpoole, &c. Miss A. Dixon, E. Moira, E. Tayler, and R. Easton are among those who best represent the neglected art of miniature-painting.

In architecture, Mr. E. M. Barry is conspicuous by his absence. Mr. Pearson, the new Associate, only exhibits a sketch of the interior of St. John the Evangelist, Red Lion-square, now building; and another of the reedos of St. Augustine's, Kilburn. Mr. R. N. Shaw has a single view of a house showing his clever adaptation of the Queen Anne style. But it is impossible within our limits to examine the architectural designs, even if we could hope to interest the general reader in their technicalities. It must suffice to mention that the following are of more general or familiar interest:—A series of sections, elevations, and views of the pre-arranged design for the proposed German Parliament House by Sir George Gilbert Scott; view of the American Church of St. Paul, now being erected at Rome; and a view of the memorial chapel to Bishop Wilberforce in Cuddesdon College, Oxon, by G. E. Street; some new portions of Eaton Hall, Cheshire, by A. Waterhouse; views of the new aquarium at Westminster, by A. Bedborough, and of St. James's Hall, as rebuilt by W. Emden. Mr. W. Burgess evinces that he has the "courage of his opinion" by again showing portions of the scheme for the decoration of St. Paul's which public opinion has so emphatically condemned; and there is a design for the decoration of the choir of the cathedral by Mr. Penrose.

THE SCULPTURE.

That the vastly augmented demand for works of art has to some extent at length reached to sculpture is evident from the increased number of native sculptors and of foreign practitioners of this difficult art who (or at least, their works) are attracted to this country. As a natural consequence, we find greater variety and some improvement, if but slight, in the annual gatherings at the Academy.

During the year, however, English sculpture has suffered by far the greatest loss that it has ever sustained since the death of Flaxman. Long ago we formed the highest estimate of the genius of the late John Foley, despite public apathy and Academic coolness; and before his death that estimate was shared by all competent judges, and its justice might be established even by the few works here shown by his executors. It must be gratifying to the members of the Academy now to be able to remember that the break between them and their illustrious brother had been healed before his decease; that it was his intention to resume his former practice of exhibiting his works with theirs; and that he would probably have sent the very examples by which he is represented here for the last time. Death has been busy lately among the sculptors. Besides Mr. Foley we have had within the last few weeks to deplore the loss of Mr. A. Stevens—not, happily, before the virtual completion of his *magnum opus*, the Wellington monument for St. Paul's; of Mr. J. Bernic Phillip—see his spirited and charming group of a peasant woman with her child pick-a-back called "Homebound Bound" (1303); and of the late C. F. Fuller, of Florence—see his bust of Mdlle. Breton (1250). This present exhibition suffers, and future exhibitions are, it appears, to suffer, from the absence of Mr. Weekes, one of our soundest and best sculptors, the reason assigned being the artist's intention to open his gallery (the celebrated gallery of his master Chantrey) to the public after the fashion in Italy. Then this year we have to regret the unexplained absence of Mr. Woolner.

Mr. Foley's works are the colossal marble statue of the Prince Consort, for the University of Cambridge (1330), representing the Prince in his robes as Chancellor; the memorial bronze statue of General Stonewall Jackson, "presented by friends in Great Britain to Virginia" (1325), which the visitor will find in the Lecture-Room; and the model of the bronze seated statue of the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness (1305), executed for St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. We should not know which to prefer of these: the intelligence, the princely air, and easy grace, as to "the manner born," of the first; the thoroughly soldier-like carriage and physique, the sagacity

and indication of heroic capabilities and fortitude in the second; and the thoughtfulness of the attitude and the benevolence of expression in the fine head of the third are as perfect as they are diverse in sympathetic and dramatic conception. In style and general treatment, equally of the figure and drapery, they are quite worthy of comparison with the antique; whilst the workmanship is as skilful and complete, within proper bounds, as the most finished and laborious carvings of the Italians; yet there is no classical affectation of strangeness on the one hand, nor trick or triviality on the other. The statues convey at the first glance an impression of life that we derive from nothing else here: they stand alone in their absolute fidelity to 'contemporary character and costume—they even seem to be quite familiar to us; yet we feel, while before them, elevated and honoured, as though it were a privilege to merely look on them—so perfectly do they fulfil their commemorative memorial function.

It was the simple, sincere, truth-loving character of Foley which kept his genius in the right path. Such genius is, of course, only to be looked for at long intervals; but in much of the sculpture here which can have no pretension to genius, particularly the portraits, there is a painful lack of sincerity, which renders a great deal of skill and painstaking comparatively valueless. See, for example, Mr. Marshall Wood's statue of the Queen (1821) for the Parliament House of Toronto, where the head is that of a young girl, while the arms have the development of mature womanhood. In his bust of the Princess of Wales also (1826), the likeness is almost smoothed away in a mistaken aim at flattery. In two other Royal portraits—those of Princess Louise (1818) and Princess Christian (1824), by Mrs. Thornycroft, resemblance is well preserved, with ample refinement of treatment. In this connection we may mention the busts, by H.S.H. Count Gleichen of Sir Charles Tilston Bright (1825), and Mr. Edward B. Bright (1823), as evidently faithful in their individuality, and worthy to rank above many professional productions here.

Of work with high and pure ideal aim, that is within the most legitimate province of sculpture, there is but little. "A Model of 'Philosophy'" (1818), by Mr. Armstead, the new Associate (to be executed in bronze for King's College, Cambridge), is large in style and expressive. Mr. Durham's finished marble group of "The Siren and the Dead Leander" (1836) is somewhat disappointing, and we may add *en passant* that neither the model for the Hogarth in Leicester-square, nor his marble busts, are likely to excite enthusiasm. Some projected works by Messrs. Calder Marshall and E. B. Stephens are scarcely sufficiently advanced to form a fair estimate of them; but the horror in the face of "Marguerite" (1825), by the former, as she pictures to herself her drowning babe, is well felt; and "A Bowler" (1823), by the latter has considerable merit, which, however, would be more appreciable if the tenuity of poise, inevitable perhaps with this subject, did not provoke comparison with the Discobolus of Myron. Mr. Adams' Acton's large marble alto-relief of the "Angel of the Resurrection" (1814), an imposing figure holding in one hand a trumpet and pointing with the other to a tablet incised with memorable verses from I. Corinthians, chap. 15, is intended, we believe, for the mausoleum of Sir Titus Salt, and is a fine idea for a mortuary monument, ably carried out, though we should have preferred a more generic and less individualised character in the head. A bust of Mr. Spurgeon (1835), by this sculptor, is one of the most undistinguishably faithful likenesses in the collection. Mr. Warrington Wood's "Proserpine" (1809) is a marked advance as regards the modelling of the figure, but the exaggerated classicality of the face betrays the cramping influence of the usual routine of study at Rome. Mr. Brock's companion statuettes of "Etnone" (1835) and "Paris" (1836) are classical, and have natural grace as well. Mr. P. Ball—a gold medallist of some years back—promises to come to the front in his reclining captive Jewish maiden (1838). Mr. Birch's small sketch-model for a colossal group of "Adam and Eve" (1830) likewise deserves mention; as also a statuette of a post-prandial "Dionysos" (1835), though the forms are rather those of the Roman Hercules than the Greek wine-god. Still, this little work is so strikingly original that we shall look for the artist's future appearances with interest.

Among works of more naturalistic and realistic aim we have "Lady Macbeth" (1807), by Miss M. Grant—very creditable to the sculptress; "The Finding of Moses" (1811), by T. N. Maclean; "The Friend of the Family" (1834), by J. Bell; "Forsaken" (1829), the "Pfarrers Tochter" of Bürger kneeling frantically over her babe that she has just slain with a dagger, by A. Bruce Joy, a rising artist, who also contributes several busts; "'Tis my Mamma!' 'No, mine!'" (1831), a very pretty motive for a family group, by O. S. Riddock; "Cupid and Panther" (1835), a clever version of the old theme of Love taming Brute Force, by G. Simmonds; and a spirited lifesize "Falconer" (1824), by the same. This last, however, in the elaboration of the costume, particularly in the rendering of the very threads of the worsted tights, brings us to a class of works, mostly by Italian artists, in which generally some conceit is offered to the mind; and, appropriately enough, often rendered with a vast amount of curious minute surface imitation. Sculpture is unquestionably degraded from its higher province in proportion as the eye is tickled by such means: yet one is apt to forget the real nature of the art, so great is the ability sometimes displayed in the modelling of the figure, and so extraordinarily skilful the carving of the drapery and other accessories. The most remarkable instance of this is "A Bit of Vanity" (1831), a little girl looking over her shoulder at the fall of her train, by F. Barzaghi, which is simply marvellous. Very ably wrought out within their scope are also A. Tantarini's "Maria" (1810), though the sentiment, as well as the execution, is affected; G. Monteverde's "Genie de Franklin," a winged spirit perched on the top of a tower playfully holding a lightning-conductor; P. Bernasconi's "Un dilettino infantile" (1829); and E. Müller's "Innocence Triumphant" (1863), a nude female figure, kneeling like the "Venus Accroupie," clipping the wings of a Cupid—of higher character in the treatment.

In terra-cotta, G. Tinworth's frames of small scriptural subjects recall the spirit of the best early German masters in their wealth of thoughtful invention and the dramatic force of the gestures and expressions. J. E. Boehm's seated statue of Thomas Carlyle (1804) is pre-eminent for lifelike fidelity; but there are also very characteristic and animated busts of J. E. Holleson, A.R.A. (1838), by J. Dalou; and of John Burr, the artist (1832), by G. A. Lawson. We must observe, however, that there is in most terra-cottas a tendency to over-emphatic points of character and expression, and to slur the surface modelling of the masses—something analogous to the brush-play in vogue with Scotch painters, which is referable to the ease with which the plastic clay will sustain crisp touches compared to the difficulty of moulding surfaces in it. The consequence is an air of trick and *charge* which seems inseparable from productions in a material essentially inferior to marble in its capabilities. Among the marble and other busts not yet named we have to commend those of T. Butler, M. Noble, G. Halse, J. D. Crittenden, J. Edwards, L. A. Malempie, J. A. Raemakers, and J. Mossman. There are also creditable portrait busts by Miss C. M. Adams, Miss H.

Montalba, and Mdlle. Dubray. Lastly, a word of praise is due to Mr. Good's small bronze of a horse, and the Gibson memorial medal by the late J. S. Wyon, executed for the Art-Union of London.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The two vessels, H.M.S. Alert and H.M.S. Discovery, screw-steamer of small size, but specially equipped, under command of Captain G. S. Nares, R.N., and Captain H. F. Stephenson, R.N., appointed to an expedition of three or four years duration in search of the North Pole, now set forth on their voyage amidst many striking tokens of public interest in the object of this enterprise. We have, in our most recent publications, given some illustrations of the equipment of these vessels for the difficult and sometimes dangerous service that lies before them in the Arctic regions. On the present occasion we give the portraits of the commanding officers and several others on board the Alert and Discovery, with an illustration of the farewell banquet, on Thursday week, provided for them by the Mayor of Portsmouth. Two characteristic scenes of Arctic exploring labours are next represented—namely, that of cutting a way out of the ice when leaving winter quarters, and that of preparing to start from the ships with a sledge party. The chart, drawn by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S., specially for this Journal, will be found useful in following the accounts of this expedition hereafter, as well as in studying the history of former expeditions. It represents the intended route of the Alert and Discovery, along the east coast of Greenland, from Baffin's Bay northward through Smith Sound and Kennedy Channel, to the more open "Polar Sea," discovered by the Americans, Dr. Kane, Dr. Hayes, and Captain Hall, from 1853 to 1871. The entrance to Smith Sound was discovered, so long ago as 1616, by the old English navigator, William Baffin, who named this channel after Sir Thomas Smith, the first chairman of the old East India Company, a great patron of the quest for the "North-west Passage to India." We refer to a very instructive book, "The Threshold of the Unknown Region," published in 1873 by Mr. Clements Markham, C.B., Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society, who served, in 1851, on board the Assistance, in search of Sir John Franklin. His work is a complete historical summary of all that has yet been achieved or ascertained. An essay was further contributed by the late Admiral Sherard Osborn, in September last, to the *Geographical Magazine*, of which Mr. Clements Markham is editor, on the "Routes to the North Polar Region;" and this also may be consulted with advantage. From Mr. Clements Markham's volume we extract the following remarks on

THE SMITH SOUND ROUTE.

"Let us now turn to the Smith Sound Route, by which the vast extent of coast-line on each side of Kennedy Channel and the ocean which bounds it must be examined. Details have already been given respecting the navigation of Baffin's Bay; and it has been shown that, humanly speaking, the 'North Water' and the entrance to Smith Sound can always be reached—twenty-one out of twenty-three expeditions having successfully overcome the ice obstructions in Melville Bay. The same success now annually attends the steam-whalers. Under the most unfavourable circumstances, therefore, by this route, a position can certainly be reached near the entrance to Smith Sound, whence most important discoveries can be made. Two well-equipped vessels could, during the spring, send out at least two extended sledge-travelling parties, besides dépôt parties, which could explore many hundreds of miles of the unknown region in different directions. The extended parties might each be absent 105 days from the ships, and would travel over 1200 miles of ground. This is what M'Clintock did in 1853, and a new expedition might have two M'Clintocks in the field at least. A single extended sledge party could take sixty days' provisions and travel over 600 miles. This single sledge, by means of dépôts and five auxiliary sledges, can be pushed forward to a distance of about 400 miles from the ship. With an expedition consisting of 120 officers and men, two extended exploring parties could be dispatched in each travelling season; and 1600 miles of land would thus be thoroughly explored, much of which would be new."

"The exploration of fifty miles of coast by a sledge party is worth more to science than the discovery of five hundred miles by a ship. In the one case the coast is accurately laid down, and its fauna, flora, geology, ethnology, and physical features, are fully ascertained; in the other, a coast is seen, and inaccurately marked by a dotted line on a chart, and that is all. Take for example the shores of the Parry Islands. Parry sailed along them, from Wellington Channel to Byam Martin Island, in 1819, without landing, and showed them on the chart by dotted lines. For the next thirty-two years, that was all that was known about them. In 1851, sledge parties belonging to Captain Austin's expedition travelled along the same shores. The results were not dotted lines. They were a correctly surveyed coast; physical features properly noted and delineated; the collection of a valuable series of Silurian fossils; of a flora which, though meagre, was of considerable scientific interest; of a fauna, and of numerous ethnological specimens, throwing light upon the ancient migrations of man. The two methods of exploring will not bear comparison."

"But there is every reason to expect that a well-commanded expedition will be able to proceed a considerable distance up Kennedy Channel and Robeson Strait, and so attain a position whence far more extensive discoveries may be achieved. It is true that, in 1853, a wretchedly equipped little schooner, the Advance, of 120 tons, and seventeen men, was stopped by the ice near the entrance of Smith Sound; but she was wholly unsuited for such navigation, and had not the advantage of steam power. On the other hand, Captain Inglefield, in 1852, found the sea open in Smith Sound, and was convinced that it was navigable; in 1868 Captain Adams ascended a high cape at the entrance, and also found the sea open far to the north. Dr. Hayes also, in 1860, in another unsuitable little steamer of 133 tons, was not stopped by the ice, but by a gale of wind and a heavy sea. The vessel was unfit for the work. In 1871, Captain Hall, in the Polaris, sailed up Kennedy Channel without any check or obstruction, to latitude 82 deg. 16 min. N., the farthest northern point that has ever been reached by a ship in any direction. If we turn to other straits leading from the head of Baffin's Bay, we shall find that analogy confirms and strengthens the personal observation of Inglefield, Hayes, Adams, and Hall. Pond's Bay leads into Eclipse Sound, and thence, by a strait, through Navy Board Inlet, into Barrow's Strait; and these intricate channels were successfully navigated only last year. Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Strait are almost always open for some distance; and on two occasions vessels have sailed up them for several hundred miles, as far as Melville Island. Jones Sound was also navigated for a considerable distance by Captain Lee, in 1848, without any check." (These inlets are situated west of Baffin's Bay, surrounding North Devon and separating it from North Somerset and Byam Martin Island; their position is shown on the smaller of our two maps.)

"There is, therefore," Mr. Clements Markham goes on to

observe, "every reason to expect that in an ordinary favourable season the waters of Smith Sound and Kennedy Channel will be as navigable as those of Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Strait. An expedition should consist of two Dundee steam-whalers. One would be stationed near the entrance of Smith Sound, so as to preclude all possibility of danger to the more advanced party in the improbable event of their vessel being lost. The other would press forward beyond Cape Parry of Hayes"—this is not the Cape Parry shown in our Map, which is below the entrance to Smith Channel—"and possibly winter in latitude 83 deg. or 84 deg. N., or perhaps even still nearer to the Pole. From such a position advanced travelling parties could reach the North Pole, or explore the whole of the northern coasts of Greenland, or of Grinnell Land. The distance from Cape Parry to the North Pole and back is 968 miles—a distance which has frequently been exceeded by Arctic sledge parties belonging to the expeditions in search of Franklin. A sledge party led by M'Clintock walked 1210 miles in a hundred and five day; Mecham went over 1157 miles. The work of these travelling parties would be rendered comparatively easy if the land trends far to the north. As regards the land in that direction, the crew of the Polaris, in latitude 82 deg. 16 min. N., found both the coasts of Greenland and of Grinnell Land, stretching away to the north as far as the eye could reach. But there are also other reasons for the conclusion that the land, either on one or the other side of Robeson Strait, or on both, extends far towards the North Pole. The current flowing down the east coast of Greenland has been observed by Dr. Forehammer to be composed, not of Polar water, but of Atlantic water. A strong current flows through the channels between the Parry Islands and down Baffin's Bay. If Greenland or Grinnell Land, it matters not which, extended no further to the northward than the Cape Constitution of Kane, this current would also sweep round Greenland, and flow down its eastern shore. Observation has shown that this is not the case; and hence it may be inferred that it is prevented from doing so by the land extending far towards the North Pole on those meridians. Numerous geodetical, magnetic, and meteorological observations could be made. The ships could also avail themselves of recent experience obtained in dredging the sea-bottom, of which nothing whatever is known in Baffin's Bay and Smith Sound."

The above considerations, in the judgment of Mr. Clements Markham, offer convincing proofs that the route by Smith Sound is the best road across the threshold of the unknown region. Even in an unfavourable season, by this route 1600 miles of previously unknown country will be discovered and thoroughly explored; and valuable observations and collections will be made in every department of science. In a favourable season the North Pole may be reached; the northern coast of Greenland and Grinnell Land may be explored; their geology, flora, fauna, and ethnology may be investigated; and a vast addition may be made to the sum of human knowledge.

"The enterprise," he further remarks, "though feasible and devoid of undue risk, is one of vast proportions. It is one which, while requiring all the highest qualities of our seamen to conduct successfully, and involving dangers and hardships to individuals, such as it is the pride of our naval men to laugh at and overcome, is yet absolutely free from a chance of any such catastrophe as overtook Sir John Franklin and his gallant crews. By stationing a vessel at the entrance to Smith Sound all such risk for the advanced party will be avoided. There is great abundance of excellent animal food up Smith Sound. The climate is exceptionally healthy; and though the officers and men who volunteer for this arduous service will be exposed to individual dangers and privations which will test their high qualities to the utmost, there is no more chance of a disaster to the whole expedition, and far less danger of sickness, than on any other station frequented by the ships of our Navy."

From the date of their starting, it will take the Alert and the Discovery a fortnight to reach Cape Farewell, at the extreme south of Greenland. As it is probable that they will there encounter ice for the first time, their progress to Disco, where they are to embark the dogs and dog-drivers, may be somewhat impeded. However that may be, it is evident that they cannot hope to reach the hazardous ice-floe of Melville Bay until late in July or even August. Nevertheless they will no doubt be able to drive ahead through the floes, and to reach a very high point in Smith's Sound before the formation of pancake ice and the approach of the Arctic winter compel the commanders to seek out as comfortable a haven for their ships as possible during the dark and dreary months which await them. Then will commence at once the most important and the most perilous part of the undertaking. The Discovery is not expected to proceed beyond the 82nd parallel, where the American Expedition wintered in 1871; and it is doubtful whether the Alert, even under very favourable circumstances, would be warranted in advancing beyond the latitude of 84 deg. But, however near she may approach the Polar axis before being arrested by masses of ice, we may be sure that if the long-sought-for goal is ever to be attained, it can only be attained by means of sledges, and not by the ships themselves.

In his lecture the other day at Winchester Captain Nares remarked that the Alert and Discovery could not expect to get through Melville Bay before August, and if they did not then make haste the seas beyond would be frozen up and keep them stationary. One month was the period in those parts in which navigation was possible, and then came the cold season again. He hoped, however, to get through the more dangerous ice-fields, and to reach latitude 82, as far north as the American explorer Hall had got in 1871. Once there they might shelter in the natural harbours, which, according to present experience, appeared to be formed by the coast of the land. If they did not reach those places they might expect to be drifted back swiftly by ice-currents all the way to Davis's Straits. But if they did reach these points he had hope of covering, either by his ships or his sledges, the 500 miles that would then lie between them and the Pole.

SLEDGE TRAVELLING.

The illustration on our front page is that of a sledge-travelling party in readiness to start from the ships. This part of the intended operations, as will be understood from the above statements and remarks, is of essential importance. Thirty-five sledges are taken by the expedition for the long journeys to be made across the vast fields of ice and snow. The sledges are of different kinds and sizes. The largest is a twelve-man sledge—that is to say, for twelve men to drag it—and is intended to carry provisions for seven weeks. The smallest is a four-man sledge. Great attention has been bestowed on their construction. The experience of the Admiral-Superintendent at Portsmouth Dockyard, Sir Leopold M'Clintock, has been of the utmost advantage. Although previous explorers had necessarily resorted to sledges when their ships got locked in the ice or jammed in the floe, Sir Leopold was the author of great improvements in their weight, shape, and equipment. In his longest journey from his base of operations Parry was only sixty days away, and Sir James Ross forty days. But Sir Leopold believes that it is now a comparatively easy matter to start with six or eight men, and a sledge laden with six or seven weeks' provisions, and to travel more than 600 miles over frozen seas and areas of hummocky ice. "There is



"ON THE PONTE DELLA PAGLIA: GOING TO THE COUNCIL." BY H. WALLIS.
IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.



"A FRUIT-WOMAN OF CAIRO." BY F. GOODALL, R.A.
IN THE NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION.

now," he observes, "no known position, however remote, that a well-equipped crew could not effect their escape from by their own unaided efforts."

The sledges are composed of American elm, the runners being shod with steel. The cross-bars are lashed to the bearers with strips of hide, while to keep the contents from falling between them lines are rove, hitched round each cross-bar; and, having been stretched taut, a width of stout canvas is laced over them, and on this rests the sledge-trough or load. When laden, the total weight of the ordinary medium-sized sledge will be about 1646 lb. It will be in charge of an officer and seven men.

Each sledge will carry its cooking apparatus. Where more is required the apparatus will be of two kinds—one being formed entirely of metal, and the other (an invention, we believe, of Sir Leopold M'Clintock) being formed of wood, with an inner and outer sheathing of tin, and having a receptacle on the top for condensing snow, which thus ensures a constant supply of potable water. The cooking-stoves are circular, the heat being obtained by burning either spirit or stearine, and by an adjustment of saucepans, one upon the top of another, both pemmican and preserved potato or other condiment can be cooked at the same time. The whole is protected from the weather by an envelope of thick "fearnought."

Not the least interesting feature connected with the sledges is the simple, but highly ingenious, way (copied from the whalers) in which the men attach themselves to the drag-ropes. It consists in a single twist of the lanyard, which is kept in its position by means of a copper button. The attachment, however, only remains good as long as the lanyard is kept taut, by which two advantages are gained. Should the sledge happen to fall into a hole in the ice, the men can disconnect themselves in an instant, and thus avoid being precipitated into the chasm. The peculiar fastening will also indicate that the men are doing their duty, as the moment a hauler begins to shirk work the hold upon the drag-rope becomes loosened, and the offender is detached.

Besides the sledges, there are several dog-carriages for the use of the officers, with an upright railing in front, on which, when tired with riding, the driver can support himself while walking by the side. They are all strongly but lightly built of polished elm, with steel runners or slides, in form resembling a double skate, but with a uniform bend upward at each end.

A sleigh has been presented to Commander A. H. Markham, by Captain Hoskins, R.N., of H.M.S. Sultan, and a flag-staff for it has been manufactured by Messrs. Orther and Houle, of St. James's-street. The flag-staff is of lancewood, to fit into sockets of the sleigh driven by Captain Markham, and is embellished with silver ornaments. The staff is surmounted by a naval crown, issuing from which is a Polar star.

APPARATUS AND IMPLEMENTS.

The collection of various articles, specially made for the use of this expedition, laid up in the military baggage storehouse, at the south jetty, in Portsmouth Dockyard, while the Alert and Discovery remained in dock, was freely exhibited to visitors during many days; and some of these articles figure in one of our Illustrations. Amongst them was an incendiary pitched ready for use. It accommodates eight men, the officer lying further in, the men lying heads and heels, with the "cook" for the next day nearest the door, which it is his duty to make fast; and he lies here because it devolves on him to get up in the morning and prepare breakfast in advance of the rising of his comrades. It is the privilege of the man who has come off duty as cook to lie next the officer. The sleeping equipment for use in this tent consists of various strata. Next the ice is an indiarubber sheet, covered with a thick robe of soft felting; on this the men lie in their sleeping-bags of the same material, inside which they get "all standing," for there is no undressing on sledge journeys; and over all there is another duffle robe. The cooking utensils pack into very small dimensions, the fuel used being stearine, spirits of wine, or tallow. A considerable variety of Arctic clothing was also exhibited, the materials being sealskin, fearnought, and box-cloth. There were mocassins of warmly-lined tanned skin, and of fur, as well as long leather sea-boots with immensely thick cork soles. We must by no means forget the worsted nightcaps, a supply of which has been presented by the ex-Empress of the French. A novelty which attracted no little attention was the harpoon gun. This will be fastened on a swivel at the bow of a whale-boat. It is not too heavy for lifting, and the harpoon is in position. Its length is four feet. It is made of the finest steel. The gun, though single-barrelled, has two nipples to the lock to avoid the chance of a cap missing fire. Specimens of tents, ice-knives and saws, ice-poles, powder-tins for blasting the ice, instruments for keeping the "fire-holes" from coagulating, and ice-anchors have also been exhibited at Portsmouth to the visitors. The largest ice-saw is a ponderous implement measuring fifteen feet in length, and about a couple of cwt. in weight. It will be used for cutting a channel through the pack, or for making a convenient berth for the ships during the long and dreary months of the Arctic winter. It will be worked by means of a tripod shears and a gin, and will be guided by an ice-quartermaster. The work of cutting through the ice is a scene of laborious industry, shown in one of our Illustrations.

It has often been stated that one of the chief causes of depression to those who have wintered in the Arctic seas was the long-continued darkness. During the summer the sun shines continuously for 66½ days north of the Arctic Circle, but in the winter it disappears altogether below the horizon. From the Arctic Circle to the Pole the increase in the amount of darkness is very rapid; for, whereas at the circle the sun merely touches the horizon on the shortest day, giving three or four hours' twilight, at the Pole itself there is a darkness of 182 days' duration. Hence, the further northwards the expedition proceeds, the greater will be the dreariness of its winter nights. But to make the little world between-decks as cheerful as possible, the Admiralty have ordered Messrs. Gardner, of Charing-cross, to supply the Alert and the Discovery with twenty-four of their patent Arctic lamps. This is a strong, copper, globeless ship lamp, which will be attached to the bulkheads by bayonet catches, the light being thrown below by powerful metal auxiliary reflectors. The method of raising the wick is by a regulating screw on the top. The reservoir is fitted with a double casing of copper, the intervening space being filled with a thick jacket of felt, which will prevent the oil from coagulating, and will enable the lamp to consume tallow, fat, or grease of any kind should the stock of colza fail short. The wick, which is circular, is fed by suction only. The chimneys have been hardened by a peculiar process to withstand excessive variations of temperature.

While travelling with the sledges, each man will be supplied with a water-bottle, resembling an ordinary spirit flask in shape, but with the mouth and cup covered with a leather coating for the purpose of protecting the mouth from cold contact with the metal. The bottles will be replenished from the condensers, and the water will be kept in a fluid state from being carried in the bosom. The sledges will also carry a supply of rum of extra quality; but this will only be used in cases of emergency, as it has been ascertained that the best antidote against the polar temperature is not spirit,

but oleaginous food, of which pemmican is a highly nutritious and concentrated form.

BOATS FOR ARCTIC SERVICE.

The eighteen boats which have been built for the expedition by Mr. John White, of Cowes, have given much satisfaction. The builder has received an order to construct a number of similar little craft for the Emperor of Russia. Two small folding, or "collapsible" boats, on the principle invented by the Rev. E. L. Berthon, of Romsey, are to be taken, for use, more especially, in crossing the ice-creeks when travelling at a distance from the ship. We must give some particulars of these handy portable boats, one of which may easily be carried by a man holding it under his arm, but which will safely bear the weight of four men in the water, being, in fact, a perfect life-boat. It consists of a framework of light timbers, all longitudinal, covered with a double skin which is made of the strongest woven hemp, perfectly waterproofed. The two sides of the boat are contrived to fold against each other, almost flat, upon the line of the keel, as upon a hinge, so that their joint thickness, when closed, is but a few inches, like that of an empty collapsing portmanteau, if it may not even be compared to an empty portfolio. But when the boat is opened and expanded, which takes place automatically, in the manner of a parachute, by releasing the sides from their catches or fastenings as it is lowered from the davits over the ship's side, it at once assumes its proper boat-shape, with ample breadth of beam as well as depth of hold. This form is rigidly secured, in another instant, by putting in the floor of the boat, an open wooden framework, nearly oblong, which is extremely light, but which supports the weight of as many stout men as can stand and stamp upon it. Two short rods or stays, on each side of the boat, are next inserted, rather askew than perpendicularly, between this bottom framework and the gunwale. By this simple arrangement, without any transverse benches, which may be used, if desirable, in boats of larger size, the entire hull becomes as stiff, practically, as though its sides were constructed of wood or iron. As the skin is double, with a space of three or four inches, when the boat is expanded, between the inner and outer skin, there is sufficient air in the hollow sides and bottom, admitted by an orifice from inside the boat, to render it as buoyant as any kind of life-boat yet devised. Indeed, it cannot be sunk; and when purposely capsized will right itself immediately; nor would it sink with a hole in any one part, as the hollow space in the sides and bottom is divided into several watertight compartments. The boat is easy to row or paddle, and easy to sail. Its performance on the Thames, near the Temple Pier, Essex-street, two or three weeks ago, was seen with admiration by hundreds of spectators, and this was repeated in the basin of the Crystal Palace Gardens on Whit-Monday. Mr. Pullen, jun., son of the agent for the patentee (who is the reverend Vicar of Romsey, Hampshire), managed his little craft on these occasions with remarkable ease and address. Four persons were safely carried in it, and there was scarcely room for more to sit comfortably; but its floating power could have supported a still greater burden. The dimensions of this boat were 8 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. 6 in. broad, weighing 48 lb. with their bottom boards in, and folding into a thickness of 4 in., so that the boatman, when ashore, could tuck it up under his arm to walk home with it. The two boats supplied to the Admiralty for the Arctic expedition are but 7 ft. in length, and weigh only 35 lb., but will carry two or three men. They are to be conveyed on sledges, for the purpose of crossing the ice-creeks frequently met with; but, if a larger number of such boats were provided for every ship at sea, they might be the saving of many lives. The inventor has ordered boats of different sizes to be constructed, up to one 37 ft. long and 12 ft. wide, fitted with masts and sails, to carry a hundred and sixty men. With this vessel, it is said, he intends to make a trip up the Channel, from Southampton Water, and, rounding the North Foreland, come up the Thames to London.

FAREWELL BANQUET AT PORTSMOUTH.

The Mayor of Portsmouth, Mr. R. E. Davies, on Thursday evening week, gave a banquet to Captains Nares and Stephenson and the officers under their command, with a company of nearly two hundred and fifty guests, in the Portland Hall, Southsea. Among those present were Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, K.C.B., Naval Superintendent of the dockyard; Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., President of the Royal Geographical Society; and the presidents of other learned societies; Sir George Airy, Astronomer Royal; Admiral Sir G. Elliott; Admiral Chads, C.B.; Alderman Sir John Bennett and Sir F. Perkins, and Alderman Cotton, M.P. of London. We give an illustration of the scene in the hall, which was tastefully and appropriately decorated for the occasion. Behind the dais was a well-executed model of the Alert, and a painting of a winter scene in the Arctic regions, the two ships being housed in. At each end of the cross table were two miniature icebergs, which had a striking effect. On a blue ribbon running round the cornice was inscribed, in letters composed of seeming icicles, "To the first explorers of the Arctic seas—the captains of Alfred the Great, Walfstan, and Ottore—a thousand years ago." Beneath the gallery, which was occupied by a hundred ladies, including Mrs. and Miss Nares, were emblazoned banners framed in flowers, the work of fair and busy fingers; and on these were the names of Franklin, Parry, M'Clintock, M'Clure, Ross, and Osborn. Suspended from the roof were beautiful silken flags, bearing the arms of different cities and towns, among which those of the City of London held the place of honour. The stringed band of the Royal Marine Artillery played during the banquet. After the customary loyal and patriotic toasts the Mayor proposed the health of Captain Nares and the other officers of the Arctic Expedition. In replying to this compliment Captain Nares observed that it was by the influence of the Royal Geographical Society, and by the efforts of a few men, such as the late Admiral Sherard Osborn and Mr. Clements Markham, that the nation and Government had been aroused to renew this noble enterprise. Captain Nares alluded to the picture by Mr. Millais, in the Royal Academy Exhibition of last year, with its motto, "It must be done, and England must do it!" He bore testimony to the completeness of the arrangements made under the direction of Sir Leopold M'Clintock, for the outfit of this expedition. He declared, in conclusion, that if success could be achieved at all they ought to achieve it. This speech was very well received. The crews of the Alert and Discovery were entertained next day at dinner in the same hall.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE SHIPS.

Yesterday week their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, with their suites, visited Portsmouth for the purpose of inspecting the Arctic ships as well as the Seraphis troop-ship, in which the Prince of Wales will take passage to India in the ensuing winter. They travelled from London by a special train. At the dockyard they were received by Admiral Sir George Elliot, Commander-in-Chief; Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, Naval Superintendent of the Dockyard; Captain Nares, and Flag Captain Sullivan. The Discovery,

being nearest to the train, was first visited, the officers and men being drawn up on deck. The Royal party proceeded aft and inspected the deck arrangements, and then went below and viewed the cabins, the engine-room, and the stowage arrangements. On their leaving the ship Captain Stephenson, the commanding officer of the Discovery, called for three cheers, which were given with great heartiness. The party next proceeded to the Alert, lying on the other side of the basin, whose crew was also on deck. A careful inspection of the pioneer ship was made, the tasteful arrangement of the cabins of Captain Nares and Commander Albert Markham being much admired. Their Royal Highnesses were introduced to Fleet Surgeon Colan, who accompanied them to the dispensary, where are placed the weighing-machine and spirometer. The former will be used to ascertain the weights of the men on leaving England, when departing for sledge-travelling, and on their return therefrom. On the return of the Royal party to the deck of the Alert one of the small boats was manned with a mixed crew of ice-masters and seamen; a harpoon-gun was fitted in the bow, and the boat pulled rapidly over the stream-basin, and turned quickly by means of an oar. The harpoon was fired, and some excellent practice made. As their Royal Highnesses left the Alert the seamen climbed into the shrouds and cheered as only tars can. The party next visited the Arctic Museum, on the Great Southern jetty of the dockyard, and then proceeded to the official residence of Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle, commanding the South-Western Military District, where they were entertained at luncheon. The heads of naval and military departments, the commanding officers of the Arctic ships, and the Mayor of Portsmouth were invited to meet them.

On Saturday the Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial were at Portsmouth to see the ships, which have this week come out of dock for their trial trips.

Captain George S. Nares was lately in command of the Challenger expedition. When serving as Lieutenant on board the Illustris, the predecessor of the Britannia, he wrote a clever book on "Knot-tying and the Other Rudiments of Seamanship." The captain of the Discovery, Captain H. F. Stephenson, has been commander of the Royal yacht during the last four years, but is chiefly famous for his careful management of the gun-boat Heron on the Lakes of Canada during the Fenian disturbances in 1866 and 1867. He has also served in the China and Japan seas.

It has been announced that H.M.S. Valorous, steam-frigate, is to accompany the Alert and Discovery as far as Disco Island, for the conveyance of additional stores. She will, on her homeward voyage, be employed in a physical and biological exploration of the southern part of Baffin's Bay and the North Atlantic between Cape Farewell and the British Isles. This will serve to complete the work which is being successfully prosecuted in other seas by the Challenger. Dr. Gwyn Jeffreys, who was the coadjutor of Dr. Carpenter and Professor Wyville Thomson in the Porcupine expeditions, has volunteered for this service. He will take with him as his assistant, Mr. P. Herbert Carpenter, B.A., who did good work when accompanying his father in the Porcupine.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CONDITIONS OF CHEMICAL CHANGE.

Professor J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., began his third lecture on Chemical Force, on Tuesday week, with experimental illustrations of double decomposition and recombination, resulting from the mixture of two compound bodies, when their respective constituents interchange. Among those shown were beautifully-coloured iodides, chromates, and oxides of mercury, silver, lead, and copper, some of which are used for paints and other purposes. Our great alkali works, wherein common salt and carbonate of lime, by means of sulphuric acid and other reagents, are converted into chloride of lime, carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda, and similar valuable products, were also commented on as dependent upon double decompositions and recombinations. The Professor then showed that for chemical action between two kinds of matter there must be absolute contact; that this action cannot continue unless the resulting substances be removed; that one of the substances in contact must be fluid; and that the action is greatly facilitated by solution. Thus a mixture of dry tartaric acid and carbonate of soda effervesces only when water was added, and silver did not dissolve in nitric acid till water was added. The insolubility or volatility of a product and the relative mass of the substances in contact also frequently influence the final result. These circumstances, said the Professor, greatly modify the manifestation of the chemical force, but do not create it, and its nature is still the subject of theory. The older chemists termed it "affinity," from the idea that only those substances combine which are alike in properties; but we now know that the strongest combination occurs where there is the greatest dissimilarity. The Professor, therefore, suggested the use of the phrase "affinity for," instead of "affinity with," certain elements. We may, he said, arrange the members of a group, such as the metals, according to their relative powers of combination: thus potassium, sodium, magnesium, lead, iron, and copper are shown to possess very different powers of decomposing water. A small piece of potassium cast into water combined with oxygen so rapidly as to produce explosion and flame; while the action with sodium was much less violent. The chemical action with some of the other metals was accelerated by heating the water.

DECOMPOSITION BY HEAT.

Professor Dewar's third lecture on Physico-Chemical Inquiry, given on Thursday week, was principally devoted to experiments proving that compound bodies may exist at temperatures much higher, and may be decomposed at temperatures much lower, than has been usually supposed. After exhibiting the decomposition of iodic acid by heat into iodine and oxygen, he described and illustrated the experiments by which Deville demonstrated the instability of many compounds at high temperatures, and their recombination when the temperatures were lowered. Reference was also made to Justice Grove's decomposition of water by heat alone at a temperature lower than that produced at its formation by the union of oxygen and hydrogen, and the experiment was made. Debray's modified form of Sir James Hall's experiment was also shown. When Iceland spar was placed in a furnace and heated to white heat, carbonic acid gas was evolved until the interior pressure, as measured by a column of mercury, reached a certain fixed limit, which was invariably for the given temperature. On exhausting the gas by the air-pump the pressure rapidly rose to the old tension, which it never exceeded. As the tension of dissociation of carbonate of lime does not exceed half an atmosphere pressure at a white heat, it follows that no decomposition ought to take place in an atmosphere of carbonic acid at the pressure of the atmosphere. This also was proved in the case of Iceland spar. The Professor then stated that there is a definite relation between the amount of decomposition and the temperature; and that the tension of dissociation is a function of the temperature. He also explained the relation which exists between temperature and pressure, and referred to diagrams of results, showing the

curves to be of the same type. Amongst the experiments shown by the electric light was the absorption of hydrogen gas by palladium, the discovery of Graham. When the compound is heated to a certain temperature, part of the hydrogen is evolved, and the rest remains combined with the palladium; thus further proving that an essentially unstable body can exist at a red heat—previously thought impossible. The absorption of oxygen from the air by fused silver, and its expulsion as the metal cooled, was also shown. The Professor then commented on the interesting researches of Debay on the evolution of aqueous vapour from hydrated salts at certain temperatures, and on Regnault's careful determinations of the tension of carbonic acid, ammonia, and other gases at various degrees of heat. In concluding, he observed that the dissociation of compound bodies by heat is gradual, and a work of time, and that there is an analogy between the change of state in fluid and solid bodies, and the formation of chemical compounds.

APPLICATION OF WIND TO STRINGED INSTRUMENTS.

Mr. James Baillie Hamilton began his discourse, at the Friday evening meeting, on May 21, by commenting on the *Æolian harp*, and the difficulty of controlling its notes without destroying their characteristic effects. He showed how, by approximating the boards till they left only a long slit, which the string overlaid and closed, that a reedy effect could be produced, at the expense of sweetness of tone. The issue of the usual attempts in this direction he summed up, as a string moved by a draught of air passing over a flattened portion of the surface. Many years ago, Mr. John Farmer, organist at Harrow School, produced good results by substituting the tongue of a harmonium reed for the flattened portion of the string, and all the effects which Mr. Hamilton exhibited were the natural development of the combination of a reed and a string; the first being the wind-fiddle (on which Mr. Farmer himself then played). After describing a "free reed," as used in harmoniums and American organs, elucidated by diagrams, Mr. Hamilton explained how, in the early stage of the proceedings, all efforts had been concentrated on the production of a sound that should vindicate the value of the undertaking; and it was then that the resolving the string into nodes and segments gave notes as fine as could now be obtained after years of labour; and thus the encouragement of Sir Frederick Ouseley and other eminent musicians was gained. Lord Lindsay then kindly placed his laboratory at the disposal of the persons engaged in the research, and some of their results Mr. Hamilton submitted to the members of the Royal Institution, after explaining the difficulties which had to be overcome. In regard to instruments of the violin kind, nothing is required except the arrangement of convenient intervals and appliances. Keyed instruments need quickness of speech and preservation of tune, which are interrupted by collapse of structure, alteration of temperature, and exhaustion of a string's contractile power. Having shown how these may be obviated, Mr. Hamilton considered the position which the new sounds would assume in music. In the wind-fiddle, he said, the conventional difficulties entailed by the bow are done away, and new qualities of sound are left to be controlled by the hand; while, in keyed instruments, sounds difficult for an organ to produce are those most easily obtained from strings. Almost every house now possesses a keyed reed instrument. Only one thing is needed to convert its sounds into what is intense, soft, and voluminous. This is a proper reinforcement for the reed, which shall at the same time react upon it and purify it. All that can be effected by the most costly tubes can be done the moment a reed is wedged to a string. The discourse, which was fully illustrated, concluded with the production of a full chord from the apparatus. Mr. William Spottiswoode, the hon. secretary, was in the chair.

THE FRENCH DRAMA.

Mr. Walter Herries Pollock, M.A., began his second lecture, on Saturday last, by observing that the drama of France had gone through vicissitudes no less remarkable than our own, but had been repressed by the temporal rather than by the spiritual power. The Prime Ministers were often cardinals, and the authority they exercised over the theatre was of a political nature. Richelieu treated the stage as a schoolmaster would a boy, and, jealous of Corneille, wrote wretched plays, which were accepted by the servile Academy, but condemned by Paris. The contest between the classical and romantic drama was more sustained and fierce than elsewhere. Jodelle, in the reign of Henry II, wrote "Cléopâtre Captive," a tragedy in five acts, with choruses; and from his time to that of Corneille the French stage remained unchanged, in spite of various efforts to break the yoke. At last the genius of Corneille, in imitation of the Spanish dramatists, produced "The Cid," a romantic drama, approved by the public but opposed by the Academy; and the author had to confine his departure from classic rules to comedy. An instance of this was "Le Menteur," a noble play, of Spanish origin, and coarsely copied by Foote in "The Liar." To this piece Molière was much indebted, since it determined him to aim at a higher standard than mere comedies of intrigue. Racine also suffered by classic rule, and Voltaire described the "Hamlet" of Shakespeare as the dream of a drunken savage with some flashes of beautiful thought. After the Revolution the romantic school was mainly developed by Lemercier. In 1829 Dumas, filled with enthusiastic admiration of English dramatists and actors, produced "Henri III. et sa Cour"; and in 1830 Victor Hugo's "Hernani" achieved a great victory through bitter opposition. After dilating on the excellencies of the works of Alfred de Musset, Mr. Pollock adverted to the character of the present French theatre, of which he cited examples where men are represented whose honour is baseness, and women whose strength is vice, where piety and charity are invoked for crime, and love becomes an advocate for degradation, where sin and sorrow go together, and where it is taught that pitch may be touched without defilement. In concluding he alluded to the superiority of French acting, which he partially attributed to the higher esteem for the dramatic art in France than in this country; and he made an eloquent appeal on behalf of those whose knowledge must be so profound and extensive, who must teach themselves to nicely appreciate the images of beauty or terror, the results of whose study and labour are immediate but not enduring, the light of whose genius is as brilliant as a meteor and as transitory.

Professor Tyndall will give a discourse on Whitworth's Planes, Standard Measures, and Guns on Friday evening next, the last evening meeting of the season.

For the seventh time, an experiment with a torpedo was made last week on the ship Oberon at Portsmouth. A charge of 500 lb. of gun-cotton was fired under her at a depth of about 38 ft., and she was much damaged and nearly sank.

The Duke of Beaufort presided, on Thursday week, at a meeting at Newport for the purpose of considering the form of the memorial proposed to be raised to the late Lord Tredegar. It was unanimously resolved to erect a corn exchange at Newport, the building to be surmounted by a statue of the deceased nobleman.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

H. SCHLEUSNER and CLIVE CROSBY.—The solution is correct so far as it goes, but you have omitted the prettiest variation consequent on Black's playing 1. Kt to K 6th.

PAUL PRY.—We are afraid the problem is faulty altogether.

B.—Stalemate is a drawn game. The proposed solution will not hold water.

J. E. M. F.—There is, we fear, no mate as you suggest.

J. M. M.—A neat little problem, which shall have a place shortly.

A. AITKEN and R. D. T.—The solutions are incorrect.

D. M. TYNBAAZ.—Quite right.

LE COMPTRE (JAVA).—The problems are neat in idea; but all three, we are sorry to say, admit of double solutions. No. 4 can be solved by 1. B to K 5th (dis ch.); No. 5 by 1. Q to Q 3rd; and No. 6 by either 1. K to B 2nd or R takes P.

J. C. CLIFFON.—The subject has no further interest for us. We are quite satisfied as to the facts of the case.

C. MORAN.—No. 1 is very ingenious, and shall have insertion shortly. No. 2 is rather stale in idea, besides being disfigured by your doubled Pawns on the Rook's file. No. 3 admits of a sec-nd solution by 1. R takes B 1, and No. 4 cannot be solved at all if Black play 4. K to K 6th.

J. COLLINS.—The solution of No. 1628 is correct.

PROBLEM No. 1623.—Correct solutions received from Alice Way, J. C. F. Borghese, A. W. C. A. Gredall, R. Collett, Highfield Place, Wellesley, R. W. S. Peter, Marlow, Kingston Mark, R. Collins, Lora, M. Clare.

PROBLEM No. 1630.—Correct solutions received from Paul Pry, H. Schleusner, and Clive Crosby.

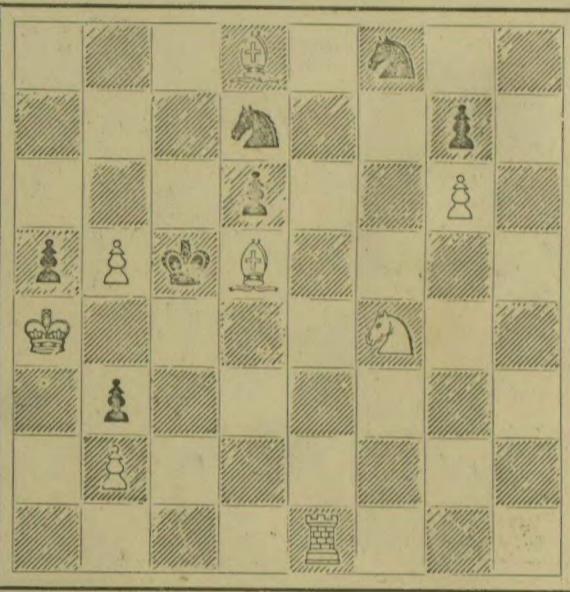
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1630.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|--|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. B to Q 5th | Kt to K 6th *† | 3. Q to B 5th (ch) | Kt takes Q |
| 2. Kt to B 7th (ch) | K takes B | 4. P to K 4th. Mate. | |
| | | | |
| 1. Q to B 5th | B takes B | 3. Q to B 5th (ch) | B to K 4th |
| 2. Q to Q 7th (ch), and mates next move. | B takes P | 4. P mates. | |
| | | | |
| † 1. Kt to Kt 7th (ch) K takes B. | B takes B P | 2. Kt to Kt 7th (ch) K takes B. | K to K 2nd. |
| | | | |

PROBLEM No. 1631.

By Mr. D. W. CLARK, of Siberia.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

The following little Game was played recently between the Rev. A. B. SKIPWORTH and one of our strongest provincial Amateurs.

(Vienna Opening.)

| WHITE (Mr. S.) | BLACK (Mr. C.) | WHITE (Mr. S.) | BLACK (Mr. C.) |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 14. Kt to K 2 3rd | |
| 2. Kt to Q 2 3rd | B to Q 4th | 15. B to K 2nd | Castles K It |
| 3. P to K 4th | P takes P | 16. R to B sq | Castles K It |
| By no means a commendable capture, as it ^{it} once allows the first player to establish his Pawns on the centre. | | 17. Kt to K 2nd | Castles K It |
| 4. Kt to K 2 3rd | P to Q 3rd | 18. P to K 4th | P to K 4th |
| 5. P to Q 4th | B to Q Kt 3rd | 19. P to K 5th | P to K 5th |
| 6. B to Q B 4th | B to K Kt 5th | 20. P to K 6th | P to K 6th |
| 7. Kt to Q 5th | | 21. P to K 7th | P to K 7th |
| Castling seems in every way preferable, if then rejoin with 7. Kt to Q B 3rd, White answers with 8. K to K 2nd. | | 22. P to K 8th (best) P takes B | P to K 8th (best) |
| 8. P takes B | Q to K 5th (ch) | 23. P to Kt 4th (best) P takes B | P to Kt 4th (best) |
| 9. K to K 2nd | P to K 4th | 24. P to K 5th | P to K 5th |
| 10. P to Q R 4th | P to Q R 3rd | 25. B takes K Kt, and wins. | |
| We should have preferred 10. P to Q B 3rd. The move in the text leaves Black with a badly doubled Pawn, besides an isolated Queen's Pawn. | | | |
| 11. Kt takes B | P takes Kt | | |
| 12. K to Q 2nd | Kt to Q 2nd | | |
| 13. B to K sq | Q to K R 4th | | |
| 14. K to Q 2nd | | | |
| Doubtless, anticipating the on-coming of the King's Knight's Pawn. | | | |

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

Between "DELTA" and Mr. A. K. MURRAY, the former giving the odds of the Pawn and move.—(Remove Black's King's Bishop's Pawn.)

| WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Delta.) | WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Delta.) |
|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. P to K 4th | Kt to Q B 3rd | 15. Q to K 2nd | B to K 6th |
| 2. P to K B 4th | | 16. K to B 2nd | B to Q 3rd |
| This move leads to a form of the gambit refused, and is very inferior to 2. P to Q 4th. | | 17. K to B 3rd | B to K 4th |
| 2. P to K 4th | | 18. B to Q B 4th | R to Q 3rd |
| 3. P to Q 3rd | Kt to K B 3rd | 19. B to K 6th (ch) | K to Kt sq |
| 4. Kt to K B 3rd | P to Q 3rd | 20. Kt to B 4th | B to Q 4th |
| 5. P to K B 5th | P to Q 4th | 21. P to Q R 4th | B takes Kt |
| 6. B to K Kt 5th | P takes P | 22. B takes B | K R to Q sq |
| 7. B takes Kt | Q takes B | 23. P to Q Kt 4th | |
| Even thus early in the opening, Black has acquired a superior position. | | 24. B to K 6th | |
| 8. P takes P | B to Q 2nd | 25. B to Q 3rd | |
| 9. B to Q 3rd | B to Q B 4th | 26. P to K Kt 4th | B to K 5th |
| 10. Q Kt to Q 2nd | Castles Q R | 27. P to K Kt 5th | Q to Kt 2nd |
| 11. Q to K 2nd | Kt to K Kt 5th | 28. P to B 6th | Q to Q 2nd |
| 12. Castles Q R | Kt to Q 6th | 29. P to Q Kt 5th | Q to K 3rd |
| 13. Q to K B sq | | 30. P to Q B 4th | B takes B |
| We are at a loss to understand the object of this retreat. Taking the Knight at once would surely have been far preferable. | | 31. Q takes R | Well played, and quite conclusive. |
| 14. Kt takes Kt | B takes Kt | He has clearly no o'er her resource. | |
| 15. P to Q B 3rd | | 32. R takes Q | |
| Here, again, we should have preferred 15. Kt to Kt sq. | | 33. K takes R | |
| | | 34. P takes P | |
| | | 35. Q to Q Kt 3rd, and wins. | |

CROYDON CHESS CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Croydon Chess Club was held on Tuesday, May 4. The club is rapidly increasing in numbers, and the members are evidently genuine enthusiasts. Among the visitors was Mr. Hance, the president of the Nottingham Chess Club, who contested a number of games with almost uniform success.

There was a flower-show of the Dublin Royal Horticultural Society, on Thursday week, at the Exhibition Palace. The Lord Lieutenant won several valuable prizes.

About 150 agricultural labourers left Liverpool for Canada last week by the Peruvian, under the charge of Jacob Quinton, a delegate of the Labour League, who goes out for the purpose of extending the emigration work of the league.

AMONG THE PICTURES.

With the beautiful summer weather, with the warmth of luxuriant foliage in parks and squares, with light spring dresses in the streets, with May meetings at Exeter Hall, there comes to the Londoner what he may regard as the brightest of his pleasures or the sternest of his duties—as he is a lover of pictures, or a prosaic and respectable person anxious to do everything that society does. During this month of May, at all events, the subject of the Academy is one not utterly to be tabooed for its staleness at dinner, dance, or afternoon tea,—one has not yet (unless a very large percentage of one's friends are artists, and one hears every picture sent in argued over *ad nauseam* during the feverish days of uncertainty before the eventful First Monday) become thoroughly sick of discussing one's own particular pets at Burlington House, although of the "big" pictures—Alma Tadema's, Herkomer's, Long's—one may have heard already more than enough.

But the country people who come up to town for the earlier weeks of the season get a far finer show of pictures "for their money" than the careless cockney. Not only at the Academy;—though there the varied crowds—the glimpses, so interesting to country parsons or cultivated squires, of celebrities in art and literature (whose cartes-de-visite nowadays carry their features far and wide)—the elaborately-adorned women in bewildering dresses, so curiously regarded by the wives of the said squires and parsons,—all help to make the afternoon's crush a much more enjoyable affair than the languid Londoner can hope to find it;—but in the streets, now at their brightest and busiest, in the parks by day and the theatres and crowded thoroughfares by night, the stranger to London finds himself among pictures more dramatic, more piquant, more varied than he could ever see in the breezy stillness of an open village or amid the quiet murmur of a country town.

Look at the city! East of tottering Temple Bar, what a wonderful, invigorating flow of life there is: how strong and perpetual, monotonous if looked at as a whole, but composed of ever-varying pictures—groups sometimes most dramatic, often as quaint and spirited as the most earnest student of Hogarth or Leech could wish to see, single figures of the most intense pathos! One meets laughing street-boys, clerks hastening to and from their mid-day dinners (with faces and figures designed by the score, one would think, instead of singly, they are so dimly alike, so wanting in freshness and interest); City men offensively rich in their attire; now and then despairing wretches, sitting on out-of-the-way doorsteps, their faces buried in their grimy hands, solitary in the crowded streets, unnoticed and uncared for. Pictures! Scenes from "Pickwick" and weird sketches by Gustave Doré seem here thrown together



"HUSH-A-BYE, BABY!" BY M. GYSIS.
IN THE NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION.